BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1826. [NUMB

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly spec... any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England, by the Ship LADY EAST, will be closed on the 5th April, at 5 o'clock evening.

J. R. SNOW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
31st *March* 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 3d Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture &c. (on account of the late *Persian Mission*) Consisting of Couches, Tables, Cot, Chandelier, Globe Lamps, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Persian Carpets, Mats, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

Bombay, 1st *April* 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 3d Instant,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

A VERY high cast Bahrun Colt, 15 hands high, rising four years old; also a high cast Nujede Arab Horse, 14½, rising four years old; have never been in the possession of any Gentleman here, having lately landed from the Gulph.

ALSO,

An English Milch Cow, and an English Heifer, two years old.

LIKEWISE,

A Barouche, with a pair of Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

Bombay, 1st *April* 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 3d Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
The Effects of the late Lieut. Stuart, of H. M. 6th Regiment.

CONSISTING of an Arab Saddle ... Horse, An Elegant Detonating Rifle ... Barrel for Fowling Piece, by ... Double Barrelled Gun, with de... cks, by ... in a case, and a ... y supe... ...nating Pistols ... any Ca... Wearing Ap... c. &c.

... *April* 1826.

... *Sons*

... *O N,*

... together o... ...is remarkably ... for single or

...le Horse.

..., 1st *April* 1826.

...*gs*

...ERY SUPERIOR OLD

SHERRY,

... landed from the Malabar, and for ...ale at the Godowns of Messrs. RAN... and SAUNDERS, a few Butts of ...ER and BELL's SHERRY, upwards ... years in India.

...PRICE Rs. 1000 PER BUTT.

Bombay, 1st *April* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 6th Instant,

THE following elegant Articles of new English Plate, to close an account, viz.

2 Silver Pint Mugs,
1 pair ,, Curry Dishes,
2 ,, Soup Ladles,
4 ,, Milk Ditto,
1 pair Sugar Tongs, 1 Cheese Knife, and 1 Butter Knife.

An Invoice of Gold and Silver Lace, and Gold and Silver Thread.

White Quilting for Waistcoats, Woollen Cloth, Petticoats for Native Women, Ball Thread, and many other Articles.

Meadows Street, 1st *April* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 6th Inst.
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
35 DOZEN OF
WHITE CHAMPAIGNE,
AND
14 HALF CHESTS OF
ADRIATIC CLARET.

Meadows Street, 1st *April* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

NEW China Silver Table and Dessert Spoons, Sugar ditto, and Fish Knives, per Tola..... 1 1 50
Tea and Salt Spoons, ...ditto, 1 2
Tea Pot, Sugar Bason, and Milk Ewer, per Set..... 450

Meadows Street, 1st *April* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

SUPPLEMENT to Encyclopedia Britannica, 6 vols. half bound Russia.....Rs. 200
Myers' Geography, 2 vols..... 90
Edinburgh Review, complete, 37 vols. half bound, Russia..... 300
Quarterly Ditto, 27 vols. Ditto.. 200
Annual Register, complete to the year 1824, 67 vols. Ditto..... 650
Barrow's Traveller in Africa,..... 40
Ditto.....China..... 30
Tales of a Traveller..... 20
Tennant's Tour on the Continent, 20
Gillie's History of Greece,..... 60
Las Cases Private Life of Napoleon..... 40
The Suffolk Correspondence..... 16
Landor's Imaginary Conversations. 16
Public Characters, 10 vols..... 100
British Poets, 100 vols..... 350
Barbauld's Novelist, 50 vols..... 180
McAdam on Roads..... 15
...nson's Journey through Per... ...o England..... 30

...eadows Street, 1st *April* 1826.

WINES ON SALE,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. FORBES & CO.

FINE English Claret (Palmer's,)..... Rs. 30 per doz.
Ditto ditto from Eade & Co. ..... ,, 30 per do.
French ditto (Chateau Margaux)..... ,, 16 per do.
London Particular Madeira from Keirs & Co. imported in 1816, and returned from China in 1824..... ,, 1,100 per pipe,
Ditto in six doz. Chests, do. ,, 32 per doz.
London Particular Madeira, from Murdock Yuille Wardrop & Co. imported in 1822,..... ,, 600 per pipe.
London Market from ditto, in 1821,..... ,, 550 per do.
London Particular from Edwards & Co. in 1822 ,, 400 per do.
London Market from ditto in 1822,..... ,, 300 per do.

Bombay, 29th *March* 1826.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. FORBES & CO.

A few Pipes and Half Pipes of fine CHOICE MADEIRA, imported in October last per Britannia, Captain Bourchier, from the well known House of Keirs and Co. by whom it is strongly recommended as being of very superior quality, at Rs. 580 per Pipe, and Rs. 300 per half Pipe.

Bombay, 29th *March* 1826.

BILLS ON LONDON.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw Bills at six Months Sight and at 1 | 11 per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

Bombay, 1st *April* 1826.

FOR SALE
AT
THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. Patrick Stewart and Co.

A VERY handsome STANHOPE, lately imported from London, Price Rupees 1400.

Bombay, 1st *April* 1826.

TO BE SOLD
AT
Limjee Bhiccajee Sons & Co.

SOME fashionably trimmed Bonnets of Chip, Split and fancy Straws, and Leghorn, just imported per Brig Promise, Captain Gibbs, from London. As also some Toys.

Bombay, 1st *April* 1826.

JOHN STUART,
WATCH MAKER.

J. STUART begs most respectfully to Inform his Friends and Public of Poona and out-stations, that he is carrying on the business of Repairing Musical and Vertical Clocks, Watches, and Boxes, in a Bungalow next to the 6th Regiment N. I. Hospital, and humbly solicits a share of their patronage and support.

From the experience he has had in every branch of the business, he trusts he will be found competent to execute any commands he may be honored with, at once creditably to himself, and satisfactorily to his employer.

Bombay, 1st *April* 1826.

Sorabjee Dadey Santook

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has just received a fresh lot of Superior high cast A R A B HORS... ...n Bussora, by the Bugla and othe... ...els, amongst which are some promising ...nes for the Turf, and likewise some excellent Chargers.

Bombay, 31st *March* 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Benevolent Lodge 746 of Antient Free and Accepted Masons, meet on Monday the 10th Instant at ½ past 7 in the evening, at the Race Stand House, in conformity with the Bye Laws.

By Order of the W. M.
G. A.
Secy.

Bombay 1st *April A. D.* 1826 *A. L.* 5826.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
LATE TAVERN KEEPER,

HAS, since his leaving Bombay, authorised Balcristna and Gopall, by a certain written instrument, to collect all his outstanding debts remaining unpaid, for and towards the liquidation of his debt due Balcristna and Gopall, as bond creditors, and others.—All persons indebted to him, are therefore requested to pay the same over, without delay, to Balcristna and Gopall, who will give sufficient discharges for the same.

Balcristna and Gopall, also request all persons having claim on Mr. Thomas Williamson, will be pleased to furnish them with proper statements thereof, in order, that after a full discharge of the Bond debt due to Balcristna and Gopall, overplus of the collections on account of Mr. T. Williamson, will be distributed among his creditors.

Bombay, 7th *March* 1826.

A CARD.

A PRACTICAL MECHANIC in METAL and WOOD, having lately arrived at this Presidency, would be glad to be employed in the Manufacture, Erection, or Superintendence of MACHINARY, or any works which may require PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE.

A few months unavoidable delay in Bombay would be carefully employed in the above.

A line addressed "J. S. at the Courier Office," will be duly attended to.

Bombay, 28th *March* 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT HURRYCHUND MOROJEE has contracted with HANSRAZ HURRYDASS, to dispose of his CART called Belbhat, containing two wheels, with the BATTY GROUND adjoined thereto, situate at Mahim Wood, and in the neighbourhood of Muddun Purshotumjee's, if any person or persons have any Claim, Demand, Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASER, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.

Bombay, 1st *April*...

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE with the consent of NASSERWANJEE DADABHOY Patell, hath contracted to purchase from HORMUSJEE EDULJEE CAMA, a certain MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or DWELLING HO... apartments, together with ... on which it stands, si...

[redacted]ay in the street called Pur-
ajee street, opposite to the
ickjee Muncherjee Metta
persons whomsoever have
emand, by way of Mort-
e, upon the said premises,
e hereby required to give
E. C. MORGAN Esquire.
Office, within 14 days from
of, or otherwise they will be
therein.—Dated 30th March

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ઈીઆંથી આપીએચજે

નશરવાંનજી દાદાભાજ પટેલની ખુશી થી મેરવાંનજી મંનચેરજીએ ઘેહેર એક ગાલા ભેનુ જમીન શાઠે ફોરમજજી એદલજી ઢામા પાશેથી વેચાતુ લેવાનુ શાટુ ઠી ધુછે—એ ઘેહેર શ્રી ફોટમાં પરશીદંમ ચી માજીનાં મોફોલામાં માંણે ઢ[redacted]ચરજી મેતાનાં ઘેહેરની શાંમભેછ—એ ઉપર ફર એક લોક અગાર લોઢોનો દાવો અગાર ફેહેલ્લ અગાર ગીરવી દાવો અગાર ખીજો ફરએક રીતનો દાવો પોચતો ફોએતો તે ઘણીએોએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને ફાડમંડ ઢાળ મારગીન જાશ ફુએર મકીલને એની ફાસ્ટીશમાં જાહેર ઢરે—તે આરપઢી ઢોજનો દાવો ઢકુલ ઢરશે નડી

તા ૩૧ મી મારચ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

THAT BALCRUSTNA SEWAJEE, and SADASEW BALCRUSTNAJEE, Executors of the last Will and Testament of FATIMA BEBEE, late of Bombay, Mohomedan woman, deceased, having contracted with ANDEAROO MONOCKJEE HORMUZJEE Sett to Mortgage an Upper-Roomed HOUSE, built with Chunam, and Stone wall, and covered with Tiles, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of Monockjee Dadabhoy Bhugwagur's Chauls in the Bhendy Bazar, in Parell Road, and also an Upper-Roomed CHAUL built with Chunam and Stone walls, and covered with Tiles, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of Cowasjee Bomanjee's house, in the Bhendy Bazar, on the Island of Bombay, it is hereby requested that if any person or persons have any Claim, Mortgage, Demand, or Inheritable right thereon, he or they will make the same known to ANDEAROO HORMUZJEE BOMANJEE Sett, in Gunbow street, or to PANDOORANG DALVIE, at the Courier Office, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated 31st March 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુંબઇવાલી મુશલમાંનીન મરનાર ફાતમા બીબી નાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએેત નામાંનાં વકીલો બાલફકુશટના શીવાજી તથા શદાશીવ બાલફકુશટનાજીછે એ ઘ ણીએોએ એ મરનાર ફાતમા બીબી ની મીલકતો ગીરવી આપવાનુ ઠેધેઆકુ માં ેફજી ફોરમજજી શેઠ શાઠે શાટુ ઠી ધુંછે (તેની વીગત) માલનુ ઘેહેર એક ચુનાનુ તથા ઢતરનુ બાંધેલુ તથા નલીઆંણ ઢાંઢેલુ શ્રી બાહાર ફોટ માંણેકજી દાદાભાજ ભગવાગારની ચાલની પડોશમાં જીડી બજારમાં પરેલનાં રશતા આગલછે—તથા માલની ચાલ એક ચુનાંની તથા ઢતરની બાંધેલી તથા નલીઆંણી ઢાંઢેલી શ્રી બાહાર ફોટ ફાવશાજી બમંનજીનાં ઘેહેરની [redacted]જીડી બજાર આગલછે—તે શા [redacted]રવને જાહેર ફરેચજે એ ઉપર ફર એક લોક અગાર લોઢોનો દાવો અગાર ગીર વી દાવો અગાર વારશો પોચતો ફોએતો તે ઘણીએોએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદત માં આવીને ધનબાવનાં ફુવા આગલ ઠેધેઆકુ ફોરમજજી બમંનજી શેઠને અગર શ્રી ફોરીએર ફાસ્ટીશમાં પાંકુરંગ દલવીને જાહેર ઢરે—તેઆરપઢી ઢોજનો દાવો ઢ [redacted]નડી *

[redacted]મી મારચ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Ecclesiastical Side hereof, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS HARE BINNY, late a Writer in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to JAMES FAWCETT, of Bombay, Merchant, a Copartner in the House of Messrs. Remington Crawford and Company, of Bombay, Merchants, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of March 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, (with the Will annexed,) of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT MARTIN, deceased, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 20th day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WINDSOR STUART, deceased, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Sixth Regiment of Foot, stationed in the East Indies, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court of Bombay to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN L MATTHEWS, deceased, late a Lieut. in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court,—All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of RICHARD PHILLIPS, deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHOY DHUNRAJ DHAMANEY, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to BHOY MANUCK DHAMANEY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the Executor therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 31st March 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મુશલમાંન મરનાર લાજ ધનરાજ દક્માંની શ્રી મુંબઇનો રેહેવાશી હતો એનાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએેતનાંમાંનો અખતીઆર લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટ આપ જ્યુડીફેટરમાં એ મરનારનો વકીલ મુશલમાંન લાજ માનક દક્માંની શ્રી મુંબઇનો રેહેવાશી છે તથા એ ઘણીનુ એ મરનારનાં છેલા વીલમાં નાંમ લખેલુછે એ ઘણીએે અરજ કીધોછે જે મકને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા હોએે તેનાંમાંને જાહેર થાએે *

તા ૩૧ મી મારચ ૧૮૨૬

ફડમંડ ફાબ મારગીન
વકીલ

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of CRUSTNAJEE RAMJEE, Hindoo, late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to SAVEETRIBOY, widow of the said deceased and sole Executrix named in the said Will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 31st day of March 1826.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુંબઇ વાલો ફીનકુ મરનાર ફકશ રનાંજી રાંમજી નાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએેત નાંમાંનો અખતીઆર લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટ આપ જ્યુડીફેટરમાં એ મરનારની વકીલાટન વીઢવા શાવીતરી બાજ એનુ એ મરનારનાં છેલા વીલમાં નાંમ લખેલુછે એ બાબએે અરજ કીધોછે જે મકને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા હોએે તેનાંમાંને જાહેર થાએે—તા ૩૧ મી મારચ ૧૮૨૬ *

ગરાંટ તથા વેસ્ટ
વકીલો

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, may be granted to MEERBOY NASSERWANJEE, widow, and BOMANJEE HORMASJEE, son, of the said deceased, the Executrix and Executor therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 31st day of March 1826.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી ફોરમજજી બમંનજી શ્રી મુંબઇનો વેપારી હતો એનાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએેતનાંમાંનો અખતીઆર લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટ આપ જ્યુડી ફેટરમાં એ મરનારની વીઢવા મેરબાઇ નશરવાંનજી તથા એ મરનારનો છોકરો બમંનજી ફોરમજજી વકીલાટન તથા વકીલ એ બંધ જણાએેનુ એ મરનારનાં છેલા વીલમાં નાંમ લખીદુછે એ લોકોએે અરજ કીધોછે જે મકને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા હોએે [redacted]એોને જાહેર થાએે—તા ૩૧ મી [redacted]૧૮૨૬ *

ગરાંટ [redacted]

To the Editor of the Bombay

SIR,

In the last Bombay Gazette, a [redacted] written by Baron Beilfield, is br forward in vindication of Mason is evidently regarded by the pe sent it to the newspaper as an

and uncontrovertible defence of that institution. The individual who recommends the republishing of the letter, is doubtless a Mason himself, and the knowledge acquired from his initiation, enables him to perceive the premises upon which the Baron's conclusions are founded. To me, however, who am unconnected with the craft, they are quite obscure. The letter asserts, in general terms, that Masonry is a useful, a virtuous, and a noble institution; but it brings forward nothing to prove this. We are indeed told, that as the association is countenanced by many intelligent, honorable, and refined individuals, it is to be supposed that nothing objectionable ever goes on within the walls of a lodge. I admit that this argument is perfectly valid in a negative sense—it proves that Masonry is at least a harmless thing, but cannot be regarded as an evidence of its peculiar usefulness, importance, or sublimity. Now these are the three reputed characteristics of the association, of the existence of which I wish to have some evidence; for I am very well aware that no zealous Mason will be contented to acknowledge that the sole beauty and value of the mystic institution consists in its harmlessness and impotency.

The Baron next triumphantly asserts, that Mason Lodges have always been distinguished for their morality and munificence. This is perfect nonsense. Whoever heard of the fraternity being distinguished for any thing of the kind? A lodge is apparently the most inefficient of all human institutions, in so far as its existence and operation are productive of no visible result, or tangible consequence. The Humane Society annually saves many people from drowning—the Association for the Suppression of Begging clears the streets of vagrants—the universal Milk Society of London prevents the adulteration of that liquid—the Institution for the Relief of the Industrious Blind supplies the public with cheap brooms!—What purpose so useful as any of these, has ever been effected by Masonry, though its supporters assert that it has existed since the beginning of the world?—What have the fraternity been doing these three thousand years past? Are there no existing memorials of their labours? No! They cannot even prove they were instrumental in building Belzoni's Egyptian Tomb. Having now disposed of the letter, and shewn that the vindication of Masonry which it affords is at best very unsatisfactory, I propose to make some remarks in reference to the subject in general.

It appears to me that the arguments which are usually employed in defence of the excellence of this institution, are weak, inconclusive, and not specific in their bearings, and quite inadequate to produce a conviction of the usefulness, or even rationality, of Masonry, on any mind of common acuteness and penetration. Were this association a quiet, unassuming, and unobtrusive one, I think the public would not be entitled to question its propriety, or to demand an exposition of the principles upon which it professes to be founded. But as the supporters of Masonry have, from time immemorial, been in the habit of insisting upon the advantages of their mystic compact, of proc[redacted] the benefits that attend it, [redacted]ly maintaining their indi[redacted] rity over other [redacted] tain [redacted] am of opinion th initiate [redacted] re well enquire in [redacted] ess o pretensions, [redacted] for so in support o

I have read and have con of the order succeeded tinct i doctrin there was ly love, un tual harmo fic meaning, perfection in a dicity society, in any lodge wha to enquire what w Masonry, and the participati contain the bre tr

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page)

Per Bark Malvina from Singapore:—Mrs. Howard; Lieut. Buileau, H. C. Service.

From Pinang:—C Egerton, Esq. M. D, C. S. Mr. James Douglas; Master Phipps.

Per Pascoa from Rangoon:—Lieutenant Forbes, 18th Regt. Assistant Surgeon Welsh, 89th Regt.

Per. H. C. Chartered Ship Clyde, from London:—Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, Commanding Detachment of Recruits, Bengal Artillery; J. R. Colvin, Esq. Writer,; Cavalry Cadets John Hickey, A. Innes, and Charles Carrett; Infantry Cadets J. R. Younger, Thomas Bell, J. A. Kirby, S. M. Fullarton, and Patrick Mick. Assistant Surgeon G. Maswell; Messrs Robert Revell and C. Fulham, Engineers; 35 Men, 9 Women, and one Child.

Per Hercules, from Arracan:—Captain T. W. Incell, 86 Sepoys and Followers of the Grenadier Battalion, and 6 Pioneers.

Per Columbus, from London.—Mrs. Shepherd and Child; Miss Newton; Miss Porteous; Lieutenant Newton; Assistant Surgeon J. Fender; Messrs. R. R. Clarke, J. Carstairs, R. Nuthall, and P. Bryant, Cadets; Mr. Shepherd, Merchant.

Per Alexander, from Batavia.—Mrs Aganoor and two Children.

From Singapore.—Mrs. Hodgson; Miss Hodgson Capt. W. Hodgson.

From Malacca.—Mr. L. Baumgarten, Free Mariner, and four Children.

From Penang:—Miss Imlack; J. F. Patton, Esq; Mr. A. Dunbar, Free Mariner.

Per Fazarebany, from Bombay:—Mrs. Beck; Mrs. Cowen; five Jewesses, six Jews, two Children, and sixteen Bengallees, from Bussorah.

Per Spanish Brig Alerta, from Manilla.—Messrs. Ramon Rionda and John Olea, Merchants, and Master Olea.

Per Roscoe, from Liverpool:—Mr. Walter Goalen.

Per Brig Kent, from Ceylon:—Anthony Byham, and John Crawley, Privates belonging to H. M. 83d Regiment.

Per Barossa, from London:—Mrs. Goad; Captain Ralph; Captain Agar; Messrs. T. Hamilton, D. Agar, H. Sturrock, and C. Harding, Cadets; Mr. Baker, Free Mariner.

Departures.—March 2d Ship Carnarvon, Charles Penberthy, for London via St. Helena.

3. Schooner Leith, D. Olass, for the Eastward.

4. American Brig Homer, W. Forster, for Beverly.

5. American Brig Hampton, Joseph Garrish, for Philadelphia.

6. Ship Eliza, D. Oliver, for Bombay.

7. Ship Lady Nugent, G. P. Captain, for London.

8. Brig Macaully, John Aiken, for Rangoon.
Ditto Reliance, D. Maitland, for London via Isle of France.
Ditto Futta Salem, James Taylor, for Rangoon.

9. Ship Medina, D. Briggs for London.

12. Ship Arethusa, J. Haly, for Rangoon.
Ditto Jane, L. W. Moncrief, for Rangoon.

PENANG.

Arrivals.—January 4, Ship William Sand, Alexander Kenn, from Singapore, 26th January.

Do. Ship Confiance, J. S. Cordoza, from Macao, 15th ditto.

Passengers per Ship Confiance, A. T. Bosto, and M. J. d'Silva, Esqrs.

Do. Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, from China 12th, and Singapore, 25th January; 8, H.M. Ship Boardicea, His Excellency Commodore Sir J. Brisbane, from Rangoon, 28th ditto.

9. Brig Lovely Sophia, C. Dramgoole, from Martaban 3d, and Tavoy, 15th ditto.

Do. Bark Malvina, T. Howard, from Singapore 4th, and Malaca, 7th ditto.

Passengers per Malvina. Lieut. Borleaw, Reverend Messrs. Tyeman and Burnet.

Departures.—January 5. Ship Providencia, L. De Encarnacaó, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Anna, P. L. Murat, for Covelong

Do. Brig Sophia, J. Manington, for Covelong;

6. Brig Ahmudy, Alimi Shaw, for Madras.

7. Ship Gratidao, J. L. de Almeida, for the Isle of France.

8, Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

Marriage.—At Poonah, on the 27th ultimo, by the Revd. R. Good, Serjeant John Clifford, of the Bombay Horse Artillery, to Miss Mary Anne Summers.

Birth.—In Camp, Baroda, on the morning of Saturday 25th March, The Lady of Captain Char. Waddington, Executive Engineer, of a Son.

Deaths.—On the 20th of August last, at her house, Sion place, Bath, after three days illness, and in her 69th year, in certainty of eternal bliss, Jane, the Relict of William Marriott, Esquire, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Cutch, Mandavie, on the 14th ultimo, after a short illness, William Waite Morton Esq. Assistant Surgeon, aged 25, attached to the flank companies of the 2d B. European Regiment, most sincerely and deservedly regretted.

At Dooly Dhapoor (near Nassick) on the 20th March, of the epidemic Cholera, after an illness of about 8 hours, the Reverend Gordon Hall, American Missionary of Bombay, in the 42d year of his age, and the 14th of his residence at this Presidency.

On the 20th March, of the Cholera Morbus, Miss Anne Simon, the Daughter of the late Mr. Vartanes Simon, aged 10 years, she was a most promising child, and died most deeply lamented by her sorrowing parents.

On the 20th Instant, the infant Son of Lieutenant Briggs, Resident at Sattara.

MADRAS.

Marriages—At Quilon, on the 1st of March, by the Reverend C. Jeaffreson, Mr George Harvey Ashton, Assistant Missionary, to Miss Margaret Murray, eldest Daughter of Mr. Thomas Murray, Sub-Overseer in the Commissariat Department.

Births.—At Black Town, on the 2d March, the wife of Mr. Peter Carstairs, of a Son.

Deaths.—At Trichinopoly, on the 5th March, Ann Hamilton, only Daughter of Captain Fulton, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Genl. Southern Division, aged one year and ten months.

At New Town, on the 12th March, Mr. Peter Deceles, aged 47 years.

At Pursoovaukum, on the 14th March, Mr. William Flott Gepp, Clerk in the Government Bank, aged thirty-one years and some months.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—At Ceylon, on the 26th January, by the Reverend W. Adley, at the Fort Church Jaffna, Mr. W. H. Barends, to Miss Juliana De Veiser.

At Ceylon, on the 1st February, Robert Russell Esq. Assistant Staff Surgeon, to Miss Sarah Gray, Daughter of the late Captain Gray.

At Calcutta, on the 1st March, at the Cathedral, by the Revered Mr. Eales, Samuel Henry Hutchins, Esq. Indigo Planter, to Miss Jane Wilcox.

At Barrackpore, on the 2d March, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Lieutenant Clement Gillespie Macan, Adjutant to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to Harriett Augusta, third Daughter of Henry Williams, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 4th March, by the Revd. Ter Johannes, Mr A. Abraham, to Anne, eldest Daughter of P. A. Charter, Esq.

At Barrackpore, on the 5th March, by the Reverend Mrs Henderson, Serjeant Andrew Webb, of the Ishapore Powder Works, to Mrs. Jane Hogan.

At Calcutta, on the 7th March, at the Cathedral, by Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, Mr. Wate Byrn, to Miss Janet Rymer.

At Calcutta, on the 8th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Lieutenant Edward Barnard Squire, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine, to Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of Captain William Bruce, of the same Service.

At Calcutta, on the 9th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Young, Mr. James Duhan, Junr. to Miss A. L. McKay.

Births.—At Patna, on the 13th January, Mrs. Joze, the Wife of Mr. Dominie Joze, of the Custom House of the same station, of a Daughter.

At Bellari, on the 7th February, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Oliver, Commanding 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Lohoogaut, in Almora, on the 12th February, the Lady of Doctor James Johnstone, of a Son.

At Nusserabad, on the 16th February, the Lady of Captain G. R. Pemberton, A. D. C. to Brigadier General Knox, Commanding Western Division of the Army, of a Son.

At Pertabgurh, on the 21st February, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant James S. Windfield, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 23d February, the Lady of Lieutenant J. M. Farnworth, of the 44th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a Still-born Child.

At Chandernagore, on the 25th February, Mrs. A. C. Tydd, of a Daughter.

At Lucknow, in February last, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant John Buller, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 2d March, Mrs. James Mackintosh, Hasting's-street, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 2d March, the Lady of Captain R. W. Smith, 6th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 4th March, the Lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Ballygunge, on the 5th March, Mrs. John Gordon, of a Son.

At Chinsurah, on the 5th March, the Lady of Major T. G. Alder, of a Daughter.

At Shalima, on the 7th March, the Lady of Lieutenant W. R. Fitzgerald, of the Bengal Engineers, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 8th March, the Lady of Benjamin Taylor, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th March, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel W. Nott, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—In Camp at Patnago, on the 2d January, Captain John Hill of His Majesty's 47th Regiment.

At Sea, on the 11th February, on board the Bussorah Merchant, Charles Stuart, the infant Son of F. B. Smith Esq.

At Peramboor, on the 17th February, Catherine, the Wife of Mr. James Summers.

At Akyab, Arracan Coast, on the 24th February, Captain E. C. Sneyd, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

At Calcutta, on the 27th February, Miss Jane Eliza Maclean, aged 17 years and 4 months.

At Allahabad, on the 27th February, Mrs. C. Kerrod, Wife of Mr. Kerrad, Allahabad.

At Chowringhee, on the 28th February, Georgiana Maria, Daughter of J. B. Best, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 7 months.

At Calcutta, on the 3d March, the infant Son of Mr. Joseph Empson, aged 3 years and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on the 3d March, Captain Lawrence Good Murphy, late of the Ship Isabella Robertson, aged 41 years

At Calcutta, on the 4th March, Lieutenant Col. V. Blacker, C. B. Surveyor General of India, aged 48 years.

At Kedgeree, on the 4th March, Captain E. T. Hemer, late Commander of the Honorable Company's Transport Ship Lady Macnaghten.

On board the Ship Hibernia, in the river, on the 9th March, Captain C. S. Hopkins, of His Majesty's Royal Regiment, returning from Rangoon.

At Calcutta, on the 12th March, Alexander Fraser, Esq. aged 31 years.

Madras Intelligence.

March 17, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c. as last quoted.
6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Pre.
Old 5 " " 1 per Cent. Disc.
New 5 " " ½ " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 10 at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10½ at 6 months' do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

The Lord Bishop visited His Highness the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadar on Saturday forenoon at Chepauk Palace, and was received with every demonstration of respect and honor. His Lordship left the Presidency on Monday [redacted] tour of Vititation to the [redacted]inces. Salutes from the Fort and St. Thomas's Mount announced his His Lordship's departure.

[*Mad. Gaz. March 15.*

Lady Munro embarked early on Thursday Morning last; when the Wellington immediately proceeded on her Voyage.

[*Govt, Gaz. March 21.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	13th March, 1826.	Rs. As.	SELL.
Prem.	26 8	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	25 8	Prem.
Disct.	1 8	Five Per Cent Loan.....	3 0	Dist.
Ditto	1 0	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	1 8	Ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.] [SELL.
2 a 2½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2½ a 2 1
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Bank Shares—Premium 5250 to 5300.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills .....6 0 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills.....5 0 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 0 "

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

Fort William; 3d March, 1826.

Mr. F. J. Halliday to be a Junior Assist. to the Agent of the Governor General in the Saugor and the Nerbudda Territories.

TERRI[redacted]AL DEPARTMENT,

The 23d Feb. 1826.

Mr. G. Chester, Senior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. H. Sergent, Second ditto ditto.

Mr. G. F. Franco, Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate at Mozuffernuggur.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, ditto ditto at Pillibheet.

Mr. C. D. Russell, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Bareily.

Mr. A. Cumming, Deputy ditto ditto at Benares.

Mr. A. F. Lind, Collector of Rajeshahye.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. H. Lushington, First Assistant to the Secretary to ditto ditto.

Mr. R. Torrens, Assist. to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.

Mr. G. Alexander, ditto ditto in the Western Provinces.

The 2d March, 1826.

Mr. F. Hawkins, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. H. G. Christian, Third Member of ditto in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. G. Warde, a Member of the Mofussil Special Commission.

The Honorable J. E. Elliott, Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto of Meerut.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

The 2d March, 1826.

Mr. M. H. Turnbull, Second Judge [redacted]he Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. R. Brown, Fourth ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. W. Braddon, Fifth ditto ditto of ditto.

Sir R. Martin, Bart. Senior ditto ditto of Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. Oakeley, Second ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. E. Maxwell, Third ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. R. Morrison, Fourth ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. W. Gordon, Third ditto ditto of Benares.

Mr. W. Cracroft, Fourth ditto ditto of ditto

Mr. E. Lee Warner, Fifth ditto ditto of ditto

Mr. W. Cowell, Senior ditto ditto of Bareilly.

Mr. R. H. Rattray, Second ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. J. F. M. Reid, Judge of the district of the Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. Js. Curtis, ditto of Nuddeah.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, Judge and Magistrate of Rungpore.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, ditto ditto of Beerbhoom.

Mr. E. J. Smith, Judge of Sylhet.

Mr. E. J. Harington, Judge and Magistrate of Ghazeepore.

Mr. J. W. Templer, Judge and Magistrate of Behar.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Magistrate of Tirhoot.

Mr. J. Neave, Register of Bareilly and Joint Magistrate stationed at Shahjehanpore.

Mr. J. R. Best, Deputy Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports.

Mr. J. Thomason, First Assist. to the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, Second Assist. to ditto ditto.

Mr. C. G. Udny, Third Assist. to ditto ditto.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Camp Toon, 15th February, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Douglas Leith Cox, from the half-pay of the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilford Bulkley, who exchanges, 23d June, 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Bromwich vice Bulkley deceased.

Cornet James McCaffrey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Doyle promoted, 22d June, 1825.

Cornet W. H. Ramsbottom to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Sullivan, 7th July, 1825.

11th Light Dragoons.

Supernumerary Assist. Surg. Benjamin Campbell to be Assist. Surg. vice Steele deceased, 18th Jan. 1825.

13th Light Dragoons.

Major John Floyed Paterson to be Lieut. Col. without purchase, 21st July 1825.

Major Warner Westenra Higgins, from the half-pay of the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Paterson, 21st July, 1825.

16th Light Dragoons.

Cornet Christopher Rigby Collins to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Wrottesly promoted, 22d June, 1825.

Lieut. James Melville Walker, from the half-pay of the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut. vice Harris promoted, 23d June, 1825.

Henry Penleaze, Gentleman, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Collins, 23d June, 1825.

13th Foot.

Lieut. Michael Fenton, to be Captain without purchase, vice Clerke deceased, 1st Jan. 1825.

Lieut. Thos. Triphook, to be Captain without purchase, vice Thornhill promoted, 21st July, 1825.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Ensign Thomas Blackwell, vice Triphook, 21st July, 1825.

Ensign Clapton Lewis Wingfield, vice Bain deceased, 27th November, 1824.

Ensign James Kershawe, vice O'Rea Killed in Action, 2d December, 1824.

Ensign Warden Flood, vice Darby Killed in Action, 16th December, 1824.

Ensign Henry Wilson, vice Petty Killed in Action, 16th December, 1824.

Ensign Arthur Wilkinson, vice Jones Killed in Action, 16th December, 1824.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

Volunteer —— Moorhouse, vice Blackwell promoted, 1st January, 1825.

E. W. Sibley, Gentleman, vice Wingfield promoted, 27th November, 1824.

H. C. Hayes, Gentleman, vice Kershawe promoted, 2d December, 1824.

Ensign John Edward Orange, from the 24th Regiment, vice Flood promoted, 29th June, 1825.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

Arthur Arundel Browne, Gentleman, vice Wilson promoted, 30th June, 1825.

John George Dalhousie Taylor, Gentleman, vice Wilkinson, 1st July, 1825.

54th Foot.

Ensign William Cockell, from the 59th Regiment, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Meek promoted, 23d June, 1825.

20th Foot.

Lieutenant Mark Anthony Stanley to be Captain by purchase, vice Swinton who retires, 29th December, 1824.

Ensign James Bayley to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Stanley, 29th December, 1824.

Ensign William H. E. McDermott to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Douglas appointed to the 19th Foot, 21st July, 1825.

James Charles Rouse, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bayley promoted, 30th June, 1825.

Assistant Surgeon Moses Griffith, from the 47th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Devitt who exchanges, 5th November, 1824.

30th Foot.

Ensign Henry Hartley Lewis to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Tresidder deceased, 4th December, 1824.

W. B. Staff, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Lewis promoted, 4th December, 1824.

38th Foot.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Wilcocks to be Captain without purchase, 21st July, 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Wilcocks, vice Forster deceased.

Ensign William Campbell, from the 89th Regiment, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Wilcocks promoted, 21st July, 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign Stokes, vice Wilcocks.

41st Foot.

Lieutenant Henry Lewis Pillichody, from the 49th Regiment, to be Captain by purchase, vice O'Reilly promoted, 30th June, 1825.

Lieutenant Robert Hamilton, from the 81st Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Armstrong, who retires upon half-pay receiving the difference, 30th June, 1825.

44th Foot.

Lieutenant Charles Evans, from the 75th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Baynes appointed to the 42d Foot, 14th July, 1825.

45th Foot.

Captain Thomas Hilton to be Major by purchase, vice Martin who retires, 23d June, 1826.

Lieut. Richard Perham to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hilton, 23d June, 1825.

Ensign James Ward, from the 48th Regt. to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Perham promoted, 23d June, 1825.

46th Foot.

Robert Manners, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Davids deceased, 21st July, 1825.

47th Foot.

—— McNally, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Geddes Killed in Action, 12th January, 1825.

Assistant Surgeon Mitchell Devitt, M. D., from the 20th Foot, to be Assist. Surg. vice Griffith who Exchanges, 5th Nov. 1824.

48th Foot.

Lieut. Abraham Parkinson Kenyon, from the half-pay of the 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut. vice Cochrane appointed to the 87th Regt. 23d June, 1825.

54th Foot.

Lieut. Richard Kelly to be Captain without purchase, 20th July, 1825.

Capt. Wm. Abbott, from the 60th Regt. to be Capt. vice Slyfield who Exchanges, 21st July, 1825.

Lieut. Phillips Cosley, from the half-pay of the 96th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Harris appointed to the 24th Regt. 14th July, 1825.

Ensign Charles Tobin to be Lieutenant, vice Kelly, 21st July, 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign Tobin vice Considine deceased.

Richard Burton, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Tobin, 21st July, 1825.

59th Foot.

Lieutenant Robert White to be Captain without purchase, vice Butler deceased, 22d December, 1824.

Ensign John McGregor to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Whittle, 22d Dec. 1824.

W. S. Marley, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice McGregor, 22d December, 1824.

87th Foot.

Lieutenant A. C. Cochrane, from the 48th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Spaight, who retires on the half-pay of the 2d Dragoon Guards, 23d June, 1825.

Ensign William Lenox Stafford to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice O'Flaherty deceased, 23d February, 1825.

Thomas Creagh, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Stafford promoted, 23d February, 1825.

89th Foot.

Ensign Thos. C. Forbes to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Kennedy deceased, 19th October, 1824.—Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Forbes, vice Agnew.

C. Macan, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Forbes, 19th October, 1824.

W. Wilson, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Campbell promoted in the 38th Regiment, 21st July, 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign Campbell, vice Olpherts deceased, and the appointment of W. Hope, Gentleman, to the Ensigncy in succession.

Brevet.

Lieut. David Liddell, of the Honorable East India Company's Service, and Orderly Officer at the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, to have the Local Rank of Lieut. while so employed, dated 14th July, 1825.

Staff.

Troop Sergeant Major Francis Hacy, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Garrison Quarter Master to the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, dated 21st July, 1825.

UNATTACHED.

To be Captains by purchase.

Lieutenant Arthur Sullivan, from 4th Light Dragoons, 30th June, 1825.

Lieutenant Martin Mulkern, from 11th Light Dragoons, 14th July, 1825.

Lieutenant Jacob Meek, from 14th Foot, 23d June, 1825.

Lieutenant Thos. John Van Buerle, from the 89th Foot, 23d June, 1825.

Lieutenant Alex. St. Leger McMahon, from the 16th Light Dragoons, 7th July, 1825.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissions of Captain A. Campbell, and Lieutenant R. Campbell, of the 46th Regiment, have been antedated to the 13th June 1822, that being the day on which their promotion took place in India.

The Appointment of Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, Benjamin Campbell, to be Assistant Surgeon in the 15th Foot, dated 25th March 1825, has not taken place.

Head-Quarters, Camp Toon, 18th Feb. 1826.

Cavalry Division Orders by Brigadier General Sleigh, of the 15th Instant, directing an Officer from the 11th and 16th Dragoons to proceed with the Baggage and Sick to their respective Depots, by Water, to Cawnpore and Meerut, and the Commissariat Officer at each Station to provide Tonnage for the Men of the above Regiments, are confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by the Honorable the Governor in Council at Penang, to Ensign De L'Etang, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate, is limited to Two Years, commencing from the date of that Officer's Embarkation, viz. 18th of August 1825, in accordance with the Regulations on that head.

The Leaves of Absence granted by Majors General Wilson and Sir A Campbell, to the undermentioned Officers, are confirmed:

20th Foot---Surgeon Arnott, M. D., to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

89th Foot---Lieutenant McLeane, to Madras, ditto ditto.

89th Foot---Ensign Macan, to Calcutta, do. do.

Major General Sir A. Campbell's Appointment of Assistant Surgeon Henderson, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to act as Surgeon to that Corps from the date of Embarkation of Surgeon Hamilton, for Europe, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

11th Dragoons---Captain Rotton, from 18th February 1826, to 24th April 1826, to visit the the Hills, on private affairs.

11th Dragoons—Captain White, from 18th February 1826, to 24th April 1826, to visit the Hills on private affairs.

11th Dragoons—Captain Creighton, from 18th February 1826, to 24th April 1826, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

11th Dragoons---Lieutenant Tritton, from 18th February 1826, to 24th April 1826, to visit Agra and Muttra, on private affairs.

11th Dragoons---Lieutenant Cooper, from 1st March to 31st August, to visit the Hills, for the recovery of his health.

11th Dragoons---Lieutenant Williamson, from 20th February to 1st May, to visit Meerut, on private affairs,

11th Dragoons---Lieutenant Wymer, from 18th February to 24th April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

11th Dragoons---Surgeon Sandham, from 18th February to 24th April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

11th Dragoons---Quarter Master Henderson, from 18th February to 24th April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

16th Lancers---Captain Harris, from 10th March to 1st May, to visit the Hills, on private affairs.

16th Lancers---Brevet Captain Hake, from 20th February to 24th April, to Cawnpore, on private affairs.

59th Foot---Lieutenant Murray, from 25th February to 24th April, to Dinapore, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Beejy-Ghur, 24th February, 1826.

Major Kelly's appointment of Assistant Adjutant General having ceased, he will join the Head-Quarters of the Commander in Chief as His Lordship's Aide-de-Camp.

The Appointment of Lieutenant Mundy, as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, will bear date the 19th November, 1825.

Lieutenant Mundy will be Extra Aide-de-Camp from this date.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct, that Brevet Captain Finucane, of His Majesty's 14th Foot, shall be permitted to continue to serve on the Staff, as an Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier McCombe, without any Pay or Allowances in addition to what he is entitled to from his Regimental Rank.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to grant Leave of Absence to the undermentioned Officers:

16th Lancers—Captain Luard, after the Halfyearly Inspection, to 14th November 1826, to visit the Hills.

14th Foot---Lieutenant Layard, from 20th Feb. to 19th June, to avail himself of the former Leave granted him to visit Calcutta, and which he relinquished to accompany his Regiment on Service.

14th Foot---Ensign O'Haloran, from 20th Feb. to 4th Nov. to avail himself of the former Leave granted him to visit Calcutta, and which he relinquished to accompany his Regt. on Service.

Captain Osten, of the 16th Dragoons, is appointed a Member of the Committee directed by the General Order of the 23d Instant, to assemble at Hurdwar on the 3d of April next.

MEMORANDUM.

In the General Order of the 24th Jan. last, No. 3368, permitting Gentleman Volunteer Darbot to do duty with the "31st Foot" *Read 13th Foot*, and for the name "Darbot" *Read Darlot.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Beejy-Ghur, 24th Feb. 1826.

Presidency Division Order by Major General Dalzell, dated the 24th Dec. last, directing Doctor Burke, Inspector of Hospitals, King's Troops, to proceed forthwith by water to Head-Quarters, is Confirmed.

Presidency Division Orders of the following dates, are also Confirmed; viz.

3d February---Directing Ensign Bailey, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, to proceed with the 31st Foot to Dinapore, and thence to Ghazeepore, for the purpose of joining his own Regiment.

5th February---Ordering the junction at Bugwangolah, with the 44th Regiment of its Depot from Berhampore.

9th February---Directing the Embarkation of the 31st Regiment, in progress for Dinapore and granting leave to Lieutenant Dormer, of that Regiment, to remain at Calcutta for One Month, and do duty with Major Dennies' Detachment.

12th February---Granting leave to Lieutenant Harris, from 1st February to 1st of May, and to Ensign Johnstone, in extention from 7th Feb. to 7th March.

The Leave of absence granted by Major General Wilson, Commanding in Chief at Bombay, Colonel Napier, of the 6th Foot, to proceed to England for the Recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for Two Years, from the date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Camp Mynpoorie, 1st March, 1826,

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th Light Dragoons.

Cornet A. E. Bromwich to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Brevet Captain Murray deceased, 23 July, 1825.

38th Foot.

Lieutenant J. H. Law to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Forster deceased, 10th September, 1825.

Lieutenant J. P. Sparks to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Hardman deceased, 21st December, 1825

Ensign H. F. Stokes to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Law promoted, 10th September 1825.

Ensign J. R. Blake to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Sparks promoted, 21 December, 1825.

Chairles Frith, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Blake promoted, 21st December, 1825.

47th Foot.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. M. Wainwright to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Hill deceased, 3d January, 1825.

Ensign John Lardner to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Murphy removed to the 60th Foot, 18th July, 1825.

Ensign A. M. Robinson to be Lieutenant without purchase vice McCarthy deceased, 12th December, 1825.

Ensign W. D. Hewson to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Wainwright promoted, 3d January, 1826.

89th Foot.

Ensign John Gray to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice O'Neill deceased, 28th December, 1825.

Ensign C. K. Macan to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice MacLeod deceased, 28th December, 1825.

John Hutchins, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Gray promoted, 28th December, 1825.

Head-Quarters, Camp, near Bewah, 2d March, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant C. Hill to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Burnett deceased, 5th January, 1826.

Ensign P. Warren to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Hill promoted, 5th January, 1826.

59th Foot,

Ensign William Jesse to be Lieutenant without purchase, vise Coventry deceased, 30th January, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 11th day of January, 1826.

46th Foot---Lieut. C. F. Button.

MEMORANDUM.

The Exchange between Captains Cowell of the 6th, and Hill of the 47th Regt's. of Foot, as stated in General Orders of the 24th Ultimo, No. 3367, is cancelled.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief,

GEORGE McGREGOR, *Lieut.-Col.*
Acting Adjt. Genl.

We are truly sorry to announce the death of Captain Edward C. Sneyd, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, who was drowned at the Island of Akyab in the mouth of Aracan river on the 24th ultimo.

The particulars of this melancholy event are thus detailed in a letter from an Officer, who was on the Island when the accident occurred: "From the accounts we have been able to collect it appears, that your poor friend S. and Lieutenant G. went early in the morning to bathe near the mouth of the River, and venturing out too far were swept away by the current, which during the spring tides flows with great rapidity, between the point and a rock fifty or sixty yards distant. Capt. Sneyd was found shortly after lifeless, upon the rocks near the point, while his more fortunate companion reached the shore alive, though much exhausted by his exertions."

So perished in the prime of life, and at a moment when, having escaped the pestilential climate of Aracan, his friends had fondly looked forward to his enjoying many years of health and happiness, as gallant a soldier, as generous and warm hearted a man, as ever breathed.

His loss will be severely felt by his friends, of whom it was the lot of few to possess a more numerous circle, for the goodness of his heart seldom failed to secure the affections of those whom his lively manners and [illegible] per were sure to att[illegible]

"Had the sword laid him with the mighty low
"Pride might forbid ev'n friendship to complain;
"But thus unlaureled to descend in vain:
" • • • • • •
" • • • • • •
"While glory crowns so many a meaner crest;
"What hadst thou done, to sink so peacefully to rest.

[*John Bull, March 8.*

The ample particulars we furnished in our last, of the progress of the force under Sir A. Campbell, and the absence of Official details, leave us nothing further to add at present. There is little doubt, we imagine, that before this, our troops are in possession of the Capital of Ava, unless their progress has been stopped by an impediment, not unlikely to occur, the accession of the Burman Court to any conditions we may impose, for the re-establishment of tranquillity. There can be no fear of any force that may be brought into the field, even although assisted by the Tribes who are said to be curious to become acquainted with British prowess; who these tribes are, we have yet to learn, and one advantage of the events of the present war is, bringing to our knowledge places and people of whom, to have been so long ignorant, is a reproach to the science of the age, and the adventurous spirit of our countrymen. To the North of Ava, we understand, exists a Tribe called the Lao Burmas, who use the same dress, and speak the same language, as the Burmas of the Southern Provinces. They are said to be numerous and warlike, and it was long ago reported, that they were coming down in considerable force to the aid of their kindred race—other reports spoke of the Northern Laos, who dress in the same manner as the Chinese, only wearing the hair differently. We have, however, had too much experience of the inefficiency of barbarous valour in the open field, to attach any importance to such reinforcements, even if they join the Burmas, which is little probable. The difficulties of the route may be considered as overcome. The country between Pagahm Mew and Ava is said, by former travellers, to be open, and so high as to be rarely if ever inundated by the rise of the river. The soil about Pagham Mew is sandy and sterile, but higher up it improves, and, according to Captain Baker, this part of the tract is "one of the best spots in the northern part of the kingdom." With respect to the distance between *Pagham Mew*, or as Captain Baker writes it, *Poganj-Younjwe*, and which is clearly, from his description, the same place, notwithstanding the dissimilar orthography, there is a very extraordinary difference between his statement and the latest map. Captain Baker says, "I judge Poganj-Younjwe to lie W. S. W. of Ava about *seventy* miles in a straight line, but the river is very winding and crooked." The army will, no doubt, follow the course of the stream, and will, therefore, have the larger distance to traverse, which is probably not much short of double the direct distance. Detached parties, however, may very soon be at the gates of the capital, and may give useful hints of the necessity of coming speedily to terms.

We have been favoured with the following particulars of the affair adverted to in the late letters, between a party stationed at Mikow, under Ensign Clark, of the 3d Madras N. I. and a very superior force of the Enemy. The action is highly creditable to the gallant and steady bearing of the Madras Sepoys.

On the Evening of 15th February, Ensign Clark having received intelligence, that a body of men had been dispatched by the Ex-Governor of Martaban to attack the villages of Bew and Mikow, proceeded to the former to take the personal command of the small picquet stationed there, and to ascertain the measures that might be necessary, leaving Captain Johnstone, of the Commissariat, who happened to be at Mikow collecting supplies, in charge of the main party, which he had promptly offered his assistance to command. A little before daylight, on the morning of the 16th, the Enemy surrounded the village of Bew with a force which left Ensign Clark no alternative but to fall back on the main party. He accordingly forced his way through the enemy, and was soon joined by Lieutenant Johnstone, who had marched to his assisance with a reinforcement. Ensign Clark continued his retreat to his position at Mikow, where, concentrating his small force, he determined to make a stand, and extending his line, so that one flank rested on the river, and the other on the house of a Rahoon, he successfully checked the advance of the enemy till about ½ past 8 o'clock. Observing the Burman line waver, Ensign Clark then ordered his men to charge, on which the enemy fled in the most precipitate manner, neglecting their usual custom of carrying off the dead: 40 bodies were found on the field. Our loss was inconsiderable, but one killed and seven wounded—the fire of the Burmans from jinjals and small arms was kept up with great noise and perseverance, but was ill directed. The detachment at Mikow did not exceed 150 men, whilst the Burmans were not fewer than 1500. Immediately after the news of the action reached Colonel Pepper, a reinforcement of 100 Rank and File of the 3rd Regiment, with 20 Pioneers, under Captain Leggett, was sent to Mikow, as well as 100 from Pegu, by which the post, which is one of some importance, was secured against the repetition of a similar attempt.

The attack upon Mikow is part of the system pursued by Odina, the former Burman Governor of Martaban, whose parties are wandering about the country, to the great terror of the villagers. In order to protect the latter, and preserve the harvest, a detachment of 70 men was posted at *Yeonlrbeyn*, near Pegu, who had like-

wise been engaged in a smart and successful skirmish. In fact, the enemy have been invariably kept in check, and occasioned more alarm than mischief. The chief inconvenience of their presence in such force, is to suspend Colonel Pepper's advance against Kowkiah Mew, a strong stockade, the garrison of which was making daily incursions into the surrounding country. A strong reinforcement had been sent to him from Rangoon, consisting of four Companies of H. M. 45th, seven Companies of the 1st Madras N. I., besides details of the 3d and 34th M. N. I. altogether 800 strong, and it was expected that Colonel Pepper would, in consequence, soon be able to clear the country, and move forward to Tongho, by which the whole of the low country would be covered.

By the Pinang Gazette of the 11th February, we learn, that His Majesty's Ship *Boadicea* arrived there on the 8th. Commodore Sir J. Brisbane on board. His Excellency, it is stated, was recovering his health.

[*Gov. Gaz. March* 9.

Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Calcutta Apprenticing Society, held at the Town Hall, Monday, the 6th March, 1826, THE HONORABLE J. H. HARINGTON Esq. *President of the Society, in the Chair.*

The Meeting being assembled in pursuance of an Advertisement, dated the 27th Ultimo, and published in all the Calcutta newspapers, the Chairman briefly stated, that the Meeting was convened for the purpose of receiving a report of the Proceedings of the Committee of Management during the elapsed year: and proposed that the Report should be read by a Member of the Committee.

The Report was accordingly read by the Reverend J. Statham, after which the following resolutionrs were moved and passed.

On the motion of the Reverend D. Schmid, seconded by Mr Robert Frith, it was resolved unanimously, that the Report now read be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Committee.

The period for which the Committee of Management was elected on the 16th February, 1825, being expired, on the motion of Mr. Ballard, seconded by Mr. Ainslie, the following gentlemen were elected to be the Committee of Management for the ensuing year; with a discretion to add to their number any professional person, whose assistance may be useful to the Institution.

Major Charles Hay Campbell,	The Rev. Deocar Schmid,
The Rev. John Statham,	Edward Brightman, Esq.
James Bathgate, Esq.	Henry Osburn, Esq.
Francis Vrignon, Esq.	Robert Frith, Esq.
George Jessop, Esq.	Thomas B. Scott, Eqs.
Robert Leslie, Esq.	John F. Sandys, Esq.
Joseph Richardson. Esq.	David Andrew, Jun. Esq.
John Foster, Esq.	

Mr. Harington having been prevented by his official duties from attending the Meetings of the Committee during the greater part of the past year, he requested to resign the office of President of the Society; at the same time assuring the meeting that it will, at all times, be his wish to promote the objects of the Society, to the utmost of his power.

Mr. Harington's resignation being accepted, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of the Rev. D. Schmid, seconded by Mr. Ainslie, that the cordial thanks of the meeting, in the name of the Society, be given to the Honorable J. H. Harington, Esq. for his valuable assistance to the Society, on its foundation, and during the period he has filled the station of its President; his relinquishment of which they receive with extreme regret.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a new President, and on the motion of Mr. Ainslie, seconded by the Rev. J. Statham, it was unanimously resolved that George Ballard Esq one of the Vice-Presidents, be requested to accept the office of President of the Society.

Mr. Ballard expressed his ready acquiescence, and at the same time proposed that James Kyd, Esq. the Company's Master shipbuilder, who, in his professional capacity has received several Apprentices, and has rendered essential services to the Society, should be elected to fill the vacant office of Vice-President. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Ainslie, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kyd returned his acknowledgments to the Meeting, and informed them that several of the Apprentices, received by him during the last year, were already so useful as workmen, (performing a three fold quantity of work, compared with that usually done by Native workmen) that he meant to relinquish the allowance which had been granted by the Committee for their support. This information was highly acceptable to the meeting, and cannot fail of being equally so to all the friends and supporters of the Apprenticing Society.

It appearing desirable that the funds of this Society should be placed in the hands of Treasurers, who will collect from Subscribers; and will also allow an interest upon unappropriated balances; and this not being consistent with the established rules of the Bank of Bengal, It was resolved on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. D. Schmid, that the Firm of Alexander and Co. be appointed Treasurers and Collectors to the Calcutta Apprenticing Society; and that the present Treasurer and Collector be required to pay over to them any cash balances remaining in their hands; with an account of receipts and disbursements made up to the day of transfer.

The present Collector is also requested to furnish Messrs. Alexander and Co. with a Statement of all Subscriptions and donations t[o] the Society, whic[h]

On the motion [by Mr. Ainslie, it was resolved that the future annual meetings of this Society be held in the month of January; and that the accounts to be then exhibited, with the report of the Committee, to be made up to the 31st December of each year.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman, on the motion of the Rev. J. Statham; seconded by Mr. Kyd; and it was agreed that a copy of the proceedings should be published in the Calcutta Newspapers, for general information.

J. H. HARINGTON,
Chairman.

[*John Bull, March* 9.

The late Surveyor General.—A few weeks ago we had occasion to bring to public observation some of the philosophical labours of the late Colonel Blacker, and to anticipate the most beneficial results to Science in this country, from his abilities and zeal. We little imagined, that so brief an interval would disappoint our hopes, and leave us to pay that tribute to his memory, which we had expected his living fame would have deserved. Colonel Blacker died on Saturday last, after a short illness, and was buried with Military honours. Beyond the line of his duty, in which his high character raised him to the appointment of Surveyor General of India, Colonel Blacker is known chiefly by his account of the late Marhatta War, in which work military operations are delineated with a degree of spirit and precision, that we conceive has rarely, if ever, been surpassed. The earlier period of his residence in Calcutta, was engrossed by official demands upon his time, but of late he had found leisure to engage in both philosophical and literary enquiries, more or less connected with his profession, from which we are confident, the geography of India, as well as the phenomena of its atmosphere and climate, would have derived the most important elucidation. His death adds one more to the melancholy list of those of whom the last few years have so unsparingly bereaved us, who were charged with the reputation of their country, in the East, for pursuits worthy of a cultivated people, and who, if he had lived, would not have been wanting to their trust.—*Govt. Gaz.*

[*India Gazette, March* 9.

Many were the specnlations, and various the opinions, entertained respecting the use the writer of the memoir would make of the opportunities afforded him, by the free access to Mr. Sheridan's papers, who was, it is well known, in habits of close intimacy with the highest personages in the kingdom, and some were indued to think from the tenor Mr. Moore's late publications that he would make useless and injudicious comments on circumstances with which Mr. Sheridan was closely connected, and that the Biographer, in zeal for the memory and the merits of his friend, would rake up old, stale grievances, much better forgotten, as they could not benefit the dead, and most surely, would painfully wound the feelings of the living; but we are much gratified to see how delicately he has treated subjects that required the hand of a master to touch on without inflaming, or to allude to without exposing. In truth Mr. M. by his skilful management of this matter, adds considerably to his already established character, as an author, and besides proves, that his experience has taught him to look on the faults and foibles of his fellow men, with a more charitable eye than he was wont.

The description of the closing scene of Mr. Sheridan's life, is given in unaffected, plain, and feeling language, that touches the heart much more than the most studied effort of pathos.

It now appears, that Mr. M. did not make use of poetic license, (for there was no occasion) in his forcible and unequalled lines on the death of Mr. Sheridan; it is but too true that he was forsaken, at the hour of his greatest need, by his noble and powerful friends, who delighted to bask in the rays of his genius and wit, while he moved in their sphere, and enlivened their society. The description of his funeral must bring strongly to our minds the cutting but just satire on the mockery of respect and regard paid to him dead, when it could be of no avail, and refused to him living, when it would have taken from him the most painful of all reflections to a dying parent,—the idea of leaving a family unprovided for and unprotected, to the compassion of the world.

" See how proud they can press to the funeral array,
Of one whom they shun'd in sickness and sorrow,
How bailifs may seize his last blanket to-day.
Whose pall will be held up by nobles to morrow,"

We shall most probably give a more detailed notice of this interesting work, as soon as its arrival enables us to judge more accurately and fully of its merits.

[*Beng. Hurk. March* 10.

The expected argument on a motion for an Information, to be granted against certain of the Police Magistrates did not take place yesterday, as was anticipated; but we understand a bill of Indictment was preferred for a conspiracy to pervert corruptly the due course of justice, and for not taking informations on oath---which bill was found. We do not feel ourselves at liberty, *pendente lite*, to do more than state the fact of the finding; but we shall endeavour to obtain a correct report of the proceedings on trial, as we certainly think it a subject of the highest importance to the proper ad[ministration] of justice.

[redacted] by the death of Lord [redacted] given to the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, not the Earl of Dorset; but Lord TALBOT or Lord W. BENTINCK are mentioned before the Duke, as Lord Amherst's successor in the Governorship of India. By the appointment of the Duke not one additional vote would be gained, for all the votes accompanied the Wynns, the Phillimores, and the Freemantles, on their gaining office, so that what is termed an " inefficient" man would be appointed without strengthening Ministers."

We copy the above from a London Journal of the 14th October. It brings another candidate into the field for the Governor Generalship of India; and would seem, if any reliance can be placed on it, to indicate any thing, but a determination on the part of the authorities at home, to take a man's talent and ability for so arduous a task, into account in the selection.

There must be a mistake in speaking of the Duke of Buckingham as a candidate for the vacant Ribband of the Garter, as his Grace is already a Knight of that distinguished Order.

The Morning Herald of the 15th October says, Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, will in all probability be the successor of Lord AMHERST.

The following is from the London JOHN BULL, Oct. 16:—

" The last official intelligence received from India, communicates the important fact, that Sir Archibald Campbell entered Prome without opposition on the 25th April. He had previously made himself master of Donabew, having completely dispersed the forces under Bundoolah. Overtures indicating a real desire for peace, had been made by the Court of Ava; the war party at Court being left, as was supposed, without the means of carrying on hostilities. Whether the peace will actually be the result of these overtures, was not known; but if the war should continue, our situation was considered as most favourable."

Commercial.---Our London Price Currents reach to the 18th October inclusive. The sales at the India House continued up to that day, and Indigo sustained its advance of 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. over the July prices. East India Sugar was in active demand, and at advanced prices—the hurricanes in the West India Islands had greatly injured the crops, and in Brazil they had fallen far short of an average.

We ought to take some little shame to ourselves, for devoting so little attention, as we have hitherto done, to publications issuing from the Calcutta Press: but were we ever so much inclined to indulge in the same apathy and indifference, both the inportance of subjects treated in the *British India Military Repository*, and the talent and knowledge displayed in discussing them, would rouse us from our lethargy. In a work like the Repository, solely devoted to military affairs, many subjects and dissertations find a place, for which the columns of a newspaper are but ill calculated, and some, which under the existing regulations of the press, it might not be deemed respectful or safe to discuss. This state of affairs is the less to be regretted, while a work like the Repository is so easily accessible to all that feel an interest in military matters. There can however be no doubt that a newspaper may very legitimately point public attention to such a work; and as far as their limits will allow, make the public in general acquainted with its contents and merits.

The present number of the Repository contains several articles which *at the present moment* will be read with more than ordinary attention. Circumstances, which every day is bringing more and more to light, and on which we may expect that our intelligence from home will reflect a still greater, are rendering the Native Army of Bengal, and every thing connected with it, a subject of the most intense interest; and he certainly deserves well of his country, who turns attention to this subject, in that temperate and respectful, yet candid and honest manner for which we think the Editor of the Repository and his Correspondents are distinguished. We cannot at this time spare room or leisure enough, to make our readers acquainted with the 2d and 3d articles contained in the Repository---the one on the Regular Cavalry and Irregular Horse of the Bengal Army ---the other on Military Law; but we can very safely recommend them, as well entitled to the perusal of all Military men.

The Vth Article is entitled " Remarks on Desertion in the Bengal Native Infantry, and on the present System of Recruiting," and we need only name the subject, to proclaim the interest which is involved in it. It is admitted at the outset, that " the unfortunate occurrences " which took place about the commencement of the present war, " have had an unfavourable effect upon the character of this Army, and tended to diminish the confidence hitherto placed by our rulers, in its fidelity and devotion to their service." But according to the writer in the Repository, the causes that led to these desertions have been greatly misunderstood; and he regards it as clear, that the desertions from Corps ordered into Bengal last year, from the Upper Provinces, ought not to be attributed to the war alone. He ascribes it in part to the well known dislike of the Sepoys to the Lower Provinces, which always causes a number of desertions; and he thinks it has been fostered, as he calls it, by the little trouble hitherto taken to detect and punish deserters arising from the very little difficulty found in recruiting. But the cause, to which he seems to point, as most productive of desertion, is one entitled to the most serious consideration of those having the power to remedy the evil---we mean the practice of refusing discharges to men who are clearly---and according to the writer before us, legally entitled to them. That many should desert, when a right, to which they are entitled, is refused to them, is most natural; but on what grounds of sound policy can the refusal be denied? or why should it not be imperative on every Commander of a Corps, as recommended in the Repository, to grant discharges in time of peace when required by those entitled to them? It seems obvious, that no one step, more likely to bring back the facility of enlistment could possible be devoted---not to speak of the wise policy of preserving our faith in the minutest matters with the natives of this country. In addition to this, the writer before us recommends that effective measures be adopted, for securing deserters--- and that they be prevented from re-inlisting in other Corps, whether of the line, local, or provincial. We cannot follow the writer into his details, as to the most sufficient mode of recruiting; but from the following passage it would appear, that he is not partial to the Brahmin Cast, as a source, from which to fill our ranks:---

" The prejudice in favor of high caste has not only increased the difficulty of recruiting, but has introduced into our ranks such a host of Bramins, that in many corps they outnumber the Rajpoots, and Soodras together. The influence of these men (many of whom set up for religious characters) over the minds of the other Hindoos, is beyond what can well be conceived by those, who have not witnessed it; and it being the characteristic of the Bramin caste, to prefer ease and laziness, to the slightest trouble or inconvenience, they use their whole influence to prevent, if possible, any compliance with demands on the services of the sepoys, in the smallest degree at variance with what they consider the usage, or to use an expressive Hindoostanee word, the *dustoor* of the service. They are moreover the most troublesome men we have; their petty rogueries, and sneaking villainous propensities, are notorious; and out of three men punished in a native corps, two will be found to be Bramins."

The remarks by the Editor of the Repository on the communication of his correspondent will be found shrewd and sensible. He laments the invidious comparisons, which lately appeared in the public prints, between the services of the European and Native troops, which he trusts " were neither influenced nor called forth by sentiments currently, though no doubt erroneously, reported to have been expressed, in a quarter, from whence we never can believe them to have issued. We can only of course guess at the quarter, to which the Editor alludes; but we may venture to say, that the comparisons alluded to were made under no undue or improper influence; and we doubt not, that if those, who made them to the disadvantage of the sepoy, become satisfied that they unjustly entertained them, they will be the first to admit their error, and will do it cheerfully. The Editor endeavors to account in the following manner, why the Madras sepoy regiments, sent to Rangoon, suffered so little from desertion, in comparison with the Bengal:---

" But at the sister Presidency, the service at Rangoon was popular. The soldiery had none of that experience or knowledge of the climate, which the Bengal army possessed, nor were they previously subjected to expensive marches, of many hundred miles; nor subsequently (except at Arracan) exposed to insuperable difficulties of country and climate, between them and the enemy. Accompanied and assisted on the march by fewer, but more permanently attached followers, than our sepoys in Bengal, (who are never accompanied by their families,) the Madras sepoys left the Indian peninsula, only with prospect of a short sea voyage, looking forward to all the advantages of increased allowances, Government rations, and a successful campaign in a populous, and fertile country."

Since the Burmah war commenced, we have heard much of the very excellent efficiency of the Madras Army, and the Editor of the Repository bears his testimony to the fact, while he accounts why the practice of refusing discharges in that Army to men entitled to them, is unknown:—

" The half yearly inspections of native corps, by officers commanding divisions, are on that side of India far too efficiently conducted, and take place much too often, to admit of any such practice obtaining a footing there, even in any one corps, much less in the army generally; and this system of constant minute inspection, with the established custom of always keeping a certain number of boys (generally the sons of the men) constantly in pay, and attached to corps, are points in which, we believe, the army of the sister Presidency differs very materially from that in Bengal."

It is the peculiar merit of such candid, and judicious remarks as these, that while they point to the source of the evil, they also proclaim the remedy.

In allusion to the British system of corporal punishments, the Editor of the Repository bears his testimony to the fact, that in the Bengal Army they have been singularly few; and we are glad to find him so unequivocally deprecating this mode of punishment in our Native Army. We believe his proposal of honorary distinctions and pecuniary rewards, as excitements to exertion, to display an intimate and accurate knowledge of the native character; and of the most effectual means, by which it can be moulded to our purpose.

We shall perhaps soon return again to the Repository, of which we take our leave at present, recommending this number in particular, to the attention of all our readers.

[*John Bull, March* 11.

We understand that His Majesty's 67th will proceed today, on their voyage to Rangoon, on board of the *Research*, *Investigator*, and *Amherst*, which will be towed down by the *Enterprize*, as far as Diamond Harbour, when the Steam Vessel will return, and start finally on Wednesday.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend,

for the following extract of a Letter dated Valparaiso, and bringing accounts so late as the 3d October. It is interesting, as shewing the rapid progress of improvement in South America, and the very favourable prospects opening in that part of the country, for the staple commodities of India:—

Extract of a Letter from Valparaiso, 3d October, 1825.—"The Mining operations are in a state of the greatest activity. A strata of silver Ore had been discovered of equal value with the celebrated Mine of Potosi, a short distance from the town of Coquimbo, the specimens of which have been found to consist of 2-3rds of pure silver: the strata was discovered by a poor woodman who accidently struck his axe upon a piece of ore, and after satisfying his cupidity by appropriating a quantity to his own use, by loading his asses in several visits, he made to the scene of his good fortune which produced him a profit of 15,000 Dollars, he communicated his discovery, upon the strength of which a Company was formed which probably bid fair to lessen the value of the commodity throughout the world. The speculation has engaged the attention of some of the great London Capitalists, who are likely to extend the discoveries still farther, and I think it not unlikely that it may produce an era in the history of the precious metals. A Tin mine has also been discovered, which will introduce entirely a new branch in that part of the world, and with the facilities afforded by a free Government may in time render South America one of the first Commercial countries in the world. Numerous families have rushed towards these scenes of wealth, and Coquimbo has almost been deserted.

"The produce and manufactures of India had improved wonderfully. Piece Goods and Sugar were selling at very high rates, while Copper and Silver were selling the former at 15 dollars per quintal and the latter at 8-4 per mark.

"Peru is now free with the exception of Callao and the Archipelago of Chiloe, the former still holding out under the gallantry of the Spanish General Rodil."

[*John Bull, March* 13.

I called on Mr. Perkins. We went over his Manufactory together, and I saw a small Engine, of the enormous pressure of 500 lbs. on the inch, working with a 2½ inch cylinder, a 7 horse power.—It was not a sham, for he was boring an iron cylinder with it. He told me of a very curious thing. One of his generators (I suppose you are acquainted with the nature of his Engine,) was cracked; and he observed, that when it became nearly red hot, he could work it, without any Steam escaping from the fissure.

This Dr. Woolaston, who went there, attributed to the filling up of the crack, by the warmed metal, but to demonstrate the contrary, Perkins bored a hole ¼ inch diameter, right through the cylinder, into the water within, when working at 500 lbs. per inch pressure, and not a breath of Steam blew out at the hole. He explains it in this way, that as, if you drop a particle of water, on a red hot iron plate, it will not touch, but is repelled by the heated iron, so that, in this case, an atmosphere of caloric is between the iron and the water, and prevents the issue of Steam by its own elasticity. But you know, if that were the case, there must be a furious Steam of free caloric through the hole. It is, doubtless, a case of repulsion, but a most astonishing one. In consequence of it, he has altered the form of his generator into a mere block of iron, 3 to 6 feet long, according to the power of the Engine, and having 4 holes bored through, not exceeding 1¼ in diameter. Through this, made almost red hot, the water is rammed by a forcing Pump, and as it comes out, at the other end, it expands with the force of an explosion, by which the Piston is worked.

Native Papers. Amritser.—On the 26th January, His Highness Runjit Sinh held a Levee in he Ram Bagh, which was attended by all his principal Officers and Ministers: on this occasion, dispatches were received from his Envoys, at Ambalesh and Ludhiana, stating, that the English army had made seven successive assaults on the Fort of Bharatpur, and had carried it on the eighth—and had replaced Raja Balwant Sinh on the Mesned. The Maharaja ordered a present to be made to the Courier, and a salute to be fired in honour of the victory. He then ordered the Newswriter of the Hon'ble Company to be sent for, and asked him, if he had heard any thing respecting Bharatpur. To this, the News writer replied, that although he had received some advices, yet they were likely to be less full and authentic, than those which the Maharaja would no doubt have received himself, and which he would esteem it an honour to hear. The Maharaja then stated the news he had received, and added, that as he was united in the closest bonds of amity with the English Government, the intelligence afforded him the most lively satisfaction. He had heard, he said, that there were many Crores of Rupees in the Treasury of Bharatpur, and that, by the English laws, there was nothing to oppose their appropriation, with exception of the trifle that might be reserved for the expenses of the army. In this manner, the Maharaja maintained the conversation for two hours, expatiating, in the most animated terms, upon the power and reputation of the English. Upon being apprised of the duration of the siege, he expressed his astonishment and delight, and addressing his Nephew, he spoke of the reduction of so formidable a fortress in so brief a period, as little less than a miracle. He then dismissed the writer with a present of a turban, a shawl, a piece of satin, and of flowered muslin and two hundred rupees—and presented a khelat of four pieces to the Muteseddi. He then ordered letters of congratulation to be written to Sir Chas. Metcalfe and other Gentlemen.

[*Govt. Gaz. March* 13.

Penang Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 11.—The Ship William Shand from Manilla and Singapore has completed her lading here, and will sail in the course of this day for London direct.

The William Miles is reported to sail for England direct in a day or two.

The Bark Malvina, and Portuguese Ship Confianca, are bound to Bengal and will sail in a few days.

The Ship Gloucester, Captain Godling and Brig Sarah, Captain Lambie, both of this Port, we regret to report are missing Vessels. The former sailed from Singapore for China about the end of Sept: last and had not arrived on the 15th January. The latter sailed from Calcutta for this Port on the 28th of November last, and has not yet made her appearance.

A considerable quantity of Pepper has lately come into the Market, and several sales have taken place; about 1200 Peculs of Junk Ceylon Tin has also arrived within the last few days for which the holders are asking 20½ Drs.

The Ship James Scott, and Elizabeth and Brig Spring had sailed for England from Singapore previous to the departure of the Malvina.

Cape Intelligence.

PARDON OF WILLIAM NOWLAN.—Thursday last, being the day appointed for carrying into effect the sentence of Death, awarded by a Court Martial on Private Wm. Nowlan, of the 49th Regt., as noticed in our paper of last week, the Garrison were assembled on the Grand Parade at 12 o'clock. Shortly after that hour His Excellency the Governor and Commander of the Forces, attended by the whole of the Staff, arrived on the Ground.

The Troops being formed in line, and their ranks opened, —the front rank being faced to the right about, the unfortunate culprit was brought out, attended by the Rev. Mr. Hough and escorted by the firing party, and was marched up the line between the ranks.

The Troops were then formed into a hollow square facing inwards, and surrounding the prisoner, who, upon his Excellency addressing him in the following terms, received upon his knees the gracious announcement, of the commutation of his punishment, from Death to Foreign Service for life,—with every apparent mark of deep contrition for his past offences, and gratitude for the clemency now shown to him.

"William Nowlan, I have received applications from the Officer commanding your Regiment, Lieut. Col. Dennis, and the Captain of your Company, Capt. Ormond, and also a Memorial from a numerous body of respectable Inhabitants of this town, to spare your life. The Memorial from the Inhabitants urges, that the uniform good conduct of this Garrison does not stand in need of an example so severe as the execution of the sentence against you would give. I therefore gladly avail myself of a plea so creditable to the Troops of this Garrison to commute your punishment, more especially as I learn from Mr. Hough that you are truly penitent, and that I may be assured that you will endeavour, by your future conduct in the service of our King, to atone for your past crimes. I therefore now commute the sentence of Death passed upon you, for Service abroad for Life. You are greatly indebted to the benevolence of Captain Ormond, who, although grossly insulted by you, has warmly interceded on your behalf.

"I trust that the peril in which your life has been placed will be a salutary warning to your fellow soldiers, and that I shall not again be called to the painful task of sanctioning a sentence so severe—at the same time so just."

English News.

THE ARMY.

The 2d Division of the 24th (Warwickshire) Regiment of Infantry, embarked on board the *Princess Royal* transport, and sailed, on the 11th instant, from Devonport, for Cork.

Detachments belonging to the 33d, 50th, 77th, 91st, and 92d Regiments of Foot, embarked, on the 15th instant, at Gravesend, for Jamaica.

The Depot of the 42d (Royal Highly) Regiment of Foot, will, it is understood, be ordered from Dublin to Edinburgh.

The 2d Division of the 42d Regiment, is ordered, on the arrival of the *Sovereign* transport at Cork, from Portsmouth to embark on board that vessel for conveyance to Gibraltar.

MILITARY OBITUARY.

Generals—Earl Craven; Earl of Donoughmore, in London.

Lieut.-Generals—Desborough, Royal Marines, Canterbury.

Lieut.-Colonels—F. Downman, Royal Invalid Artillery; Hulse, half-pay 2d Provincial Battalion of Militia.

Major—Gibbons, half pay 60th Foot, in France.

Captains.—Clabou, 58th Foot, Duncannon Fort, Ireland; De-Barrahier, Royal African Colonial Corps, Accra, Sierra Leone; Cavarra, Royal Malta Fencibles; Hasleham, late 5th Veteran Battalion, Bedford; Durie, half-pay, 49th Foot; Clayhills, half-pay 77th Foot, Invergowrie, Dundee; Powell, Dublin City Militia.

Lieutenants.—O'Flaherty, 87th Foot; Clancey, 3d Veteran Battalion; Gardner, late 1st ditto, Battersea, Surrey; Nixon, late 3d ditto, Black Rock, near Dublin; Sinclair, late 4th ditto; Piggot, late 7th ditto, Handsworth, near Birmingham; Jones, half-pay 25th Dragoons, St. Servans, France; Kessler, half-pay 2d Line German Legion, Hanover; De Bachelle, half-pay 7th ditto, Hanover; Graham, Harrowgate,

Ensigns.—Davids, 46th Foot; Robinson, Royal African Colonial Corps, on passage from Africa; Monckton, half-pay 69th Foot, Davidson, half-pay Canadian Fencibles, Glasgow.

Paymaster.—Fentiman, half-pay Staff Corps Cavalry, Drowned near St. Lusia.

Quarter-Master.—Davis, half-pay Lancashire Fencibles Cavalry Sligo.

Surgeon.—Scott, 6th Dragoon Guards, Edinburgh.

Assistant-Surgeon.—Brown, 85th Foot, Malta; Johnston, half-pay 2d Garrison Battalion.

THE SCOTSMAN,—SEPTEMBER 14, 1825.

EQUESTRIAN RAMBLE, chiefly in PERTHSHIRE.

(From a Correspondent)

I wish I had a cottage snug and neat.
Upon the top of many fountain'd Ide,
That I might thence in holy fervour greet
The bright gown'd morning tripping up her side;
(And when the low sun's glory-buskin'd feet)
Walk on the blue wave of the Egean tide,
O, I would kneel me down, and worship there
The God who garnish'd out a world so bright and fair.

TENNANT.

There is no one, we are persuaded, who, possessed of the ordinary faculty of vision, can cast his eyes abroad on the face of nature, without being gratified by the mere colours which present themselves; there is none who does not derive pleasure in a lesser or greater degree from the varieties of light and shadow—the graduated tints of the earth—the vivid hues of the sky: and that individual must be destitute both of imagination and sentiment who cannot on the bare mention of the names of places which he has visited, recal some pleasing thoughts, or renew some delightful impressions. It is not necessary, therefore, we conceive, that, to write something that may refresh and gratify persons of ordinary taste and feeling, one should be a professed scene-hunter, an antiquarian, a man of goute, or an artist. The *Ramble*, mentioned in the title, was taken, not because we were qualified to act the part of tourists, but merely as a relaxation from business, and with no other aim than to procure as much innocent enjoyment as possible. We carried with us little besides a disposition to be pleased; and we shall be quite satisfied if our *notices*, made of those circumstances only which still live in our memory, shall either excite pleasing recollections in others, or aid them in the pursuit of health and recreation.

We contented ourselves, for the first day with riding from Edinburgh—which, in so far as the picturesque, the striking, and the beautiful in *scenery* is concerned, is the very Queen of cities—to Kinross. We did not visit the Roseberry grounds—solely, we believe, because they may be seen every day from Edinburgh—although, with the exception of the Hillside walks and grounds on the opposite side of the Forth—which have the advantage of Inchcolm, with its fine ruin, guarding the bay—there is perhaps nothing of the kind superior in Scotland. With the views from the waters of the Ferry—the stately esplanade and placed structure of Hopetoun—the isolated grey castle on the adverse shore—the lake-expanse above, the estuary below—the headlands, islands, and indentations of coast around—all our readers are familiar.

The ride northwards to Kinross is chiefly through a barren, unmeaning country; and yet, the numerous touches of "Nature's genial glow"—which are to be seen in the most sterile portions, were not without interest. The woodlands of Blair-Adam—the ridge of Benartney—and soon the smooth surface of Lochleven, relieved and refreshed the eye; but the lake, as approached from the south, has few important features. The island, with the castle in which Queen Mary was confined, is no doubt graceful see it as you will; but it fascinated most when, gilded with the rays of the setting sun, we viewed it from the nearest point of the grounds of Kinross-House. Our evening promenade, from the village to and beyond the point covered by the burying-ground and its low protecting tower—along the margin of the lake, which wafted its gentle zephyrs from the shore—was refreshingly delightful. After rounding the headland abovementioned, the sylvan seclusion, united to the peace and quiet of the lake, carried us at first backward to history and tradition, but at length lost us in reverie. We were roused by a boat man who conveyed us to the island, and, after the sun had sunk behind Benvoirlich, the pure lustre of the evening sky, threw as sweet a light over the western and northern shores of the lake—as seen from an aperture in the Castle wall—as the pencil has pourtrayed—we had almost said, as was ever rested on by the eyes of Claude.

Next morning we had some yearnings after the falls of "the sweet [illegible] about ten miles to [illegible]

seen them before, we proceeded northwards—taking a farewell glance of Lochleven, at a turn of the road above Milnathort, where the West Lomond, now seen detached from the mass of neighbouring heights, takes regular shape and stately form, and where the whole expanse of the water was illumined and converted into a mirror, by the pure but brilliant rays of the morning sun.

The hill, the vale, the tree, the tower,
Glow'd with the tints of morning's hour,
The beach was silver sheen,
The wind breath'd soft as lover's sigh,
And oft renew'd seem'd oft to die,
With breathless pause between,
O who, with speech of war and woes,
Would wish to break the soft repose
Of such enchanting scene!

Reluctantly turning our backs on this splendid scene, we soon found compensation in the sweet windings and rural beauties of Glenfarg—a miniature anticipation of, and grateful preparation, for the wilder and grander scenery of the Perthshire Highlands. Emerging from this glen, we found ourselves in the rich valley of the Earn—within a mile or two of Pitkeathly—and, after what had recently appeared in the journals about that watering-place, we could not choose to pass Seton's. At first we felt something like an air of coldness and formality, but we speedily got into a circle, in which there was music, song, dance—social feeling, and quite as much intellect as to prevent matters from getting stale. There was female witchery, in short; and to break the spell, it was necessary to leave the Bridge of Earne. Before prudence—who was somewhat tardy here—had enforced departure, we had made frequent visits to Invermay—(Mr. Belshes' seat, about seven miles up the Strath)—whose birks have been rendered classical by verse—not of the highest order—coupled to one of the most perfect and pleasing of our Scottish melodies. We were so fortunate as to hear this air sung, by one of the ablest amateur performers north of the Tweed, literally "among the birks of Invermay." Nor was there an "Amanda"—a sickening name by the way—wanting. The cataract chasm, called the Hummel Bummel—a characteristic, if not elegant name—is worth seeing; but the visitors should not content themselves with the single point to which the pathway conducts them. The Fall, immediately below Muckersy-mill, in the same ground, but which may be seen at all times by entering near the south-east gate, and which is reached by another road, is still more deserving of attention. For simple, rural, and pictorial beauty, it is hardly to be surpassed. It reminded us of the Dargle, in the Wicklow Mountains; but its distance from the house, we imagine, is the cause of its being comparatively neglected. It is common to visit Duplin (Lord Kinnoul's) on the same day with Invermay; but this prevents the party from seeing either place with deliberation. We would rather include Kinfauns (Lord Grey's) along with Duplin; since there is only a house (castle) to see at each. At Duplin the garden—which contains excellent vines, and what is more rare, water melons—deserves attention. In the house, also, are found a few pictures, and some beautiful specimens in tables, &c. of our own forest trees. The new castle of Kinfauns is stately and the fitting up tastefully superb, though the roof of the library is overloaded with ostentatious ornament; but the grounds which occupy some fine slopes, and reach some fine heights, are seen in all their beauty—approaching to grandeur—from the opposite side of the Tay, a little above Elcho Castle, the ruins of which, close upon the river, form an interesting object in passing from Perth to Dundee. The pass betwixt the hills of Moncrief and Kinnoul, embracing the sweeping course of the navigable Tay as it flows downwards from the Bridge of Perth along the sloping bank of Kinnoul-hill, studded on the west with villas, and wooded to the water-edge, even where, with its face of precipitous rocks, it threatens the very sky—is full of soft and picturesque beauty, and presents, to our eye, the finest river-view in Britain. The Thames wants that air of romance which is conferred here by the gigantic rocks, the varied and finely broken heights, and more distant hills, which press themselves at once on the delighted senses. The Forth, as seen from the wooded height immediately above Airthrie Castle (Sir Robert Abercromby's), is more silvery, and can be traced through a longer course, meandering its way through a wide plain; loaded, as it was this autumn, with all the golden riches of Ceres, until, by invisible gradations, it swells to the volume of a Frith; but the river does not fill the eye, nor command such undivided attention as the Tay. The Mersey, from the town-house dome, Liverpool, is stately and highly interesting; but, then, it is rather a sea view; and, as such, is surpassed by that of the Clyde either from Bowlingbay, or Law-hill at Kilbride, as well as by that of the Forth, either from the Calton-hill. Edinburgh, or from Earncath-hill (Mr. Dawson's) near Linlithgow. That of the Tay, from the hill of Moncrieff—which embraces the Frith and estuary—may be put in competition with either; but we spoke of the Tay as a river, with its clear liquid stream as it glistens along, and among its islands, through and from the pass, and which, as seen from the hill of Kinnoul, is the most unique we have ever witnessed. There is more variety, certainly, in the view from the Edinburgh road, about halfway down the slope towards Perth, and more, of mere beauty, perhaps, in the flow to and from the bridge at the north Inch, when the tide

[illegible] *al Supplement.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page Supplement.*)

unites the water above and below, and when the morning sun, while pouring its light on the body of the river, casts long and deep sylvan shadows across the stream. We have seen persons of little sensibility arrested on the bridge, they could not tell why, by the soft and stealing witcheries of the scene. Every traveller, however, will have his own favorite points of view; and each, though differing in taste, may find, for two or three days, sources of pleasure, in the varieties of Perth scenery. The village of Craigie, in the immediate neighbourhood, has simple beauties; the grounds of Scoone, we say nothing of the palace—as they lie expanded on the east bank of the Tay, are stately; and Lynedoch (about seven miles from Perth), will repay the visitor for his trouble. The grounds are extensive, abound in fine swells, tastefully wooded, and the hollow of the Almond, at and below the spot pointed out as the grave of *Bessy Bell* and *Mary Gray*, abounds in rural beauties. At the water edge, near the cottage, one finds himself embosomed in deep woods, and the effect of this rich seclusion is heightened and inspirited by a bridge thrown across the river, which, being hurried along a rocky bed, greets the ear with its rude but composing and pleasing notes, which are here something betwixt the streamlet's murmur and the torrent's-roar.

Before leaving Pitkeathly, we also visited the Pictish tower at Abernethy (five miles)—the small, but interesting burying ground of Ecclesia Macgirdle, at the foot of the Ochills (three miles), in which is interred one of our martyred covenanters, and which is said to have suggested the tale of Old Mortality to Sir Walter ——. We also climbed some of the nearer Ochills, to inspect the remains of Pictish and Roman stations, and were rewarded with delightful views of smiling Strathearn, and the shores of the more distant Tay. But it were endless to enumerate all the points to which short excursions may be judiciously made from the Bridge of Earn. With the large county map of Perthshire, and the information which is to be had orally at the Bridge, the stranger can be at no loss in employing the hours before dinner; and if Seton would convert the flower-plot at the arcade into a bowling-green and get up a proper establishment of baths—for to those who take sufficient exercise in summer weather, hot and cold baths are not luxuries, but necessaries—there would be very little wanting at Pitkeathly. We were gratified while there, and became more sensible of the value of its society after we left it. But unluckily, or perhaps stupidly, our space is exhausted for the present, while we are only yet in the portal. We have the Frith of Tay—Dundee—the scenery of the Antiquary—Camachie Bridge, and the Burn—Brechin—Glammis—Lindertis—Ainly Castle—Kilpirnie—Crieff—Drummond Castle—Ochtertyre—Glen Ogle—Balquidder—and Lochs Vhoil, Katrine, Ard, and Monteith, yet to dispose of; but we are not sure whether, after trifling so much at the outset, our readers will readily follow us over so much new ground.

From the Etoile, September 22.

In its sitting of 6th September, the Academy of Medicine received from the Minister of the Interior a communication of great importance as it points out a serious defect in medicinal education. Dr. Dariste, who has long practised medicine in the Antilles, has had occasion to remark that death by poison increased there in a most alarming manner, while the Tribunals are in general unable to prove them for want of physicians qualified to decide in such cases. This want of knowledge in members of the profession is the more lamentable, as in most cases it favours impunity of crime, and may sometimes cause the condemnation of innocent persons. M. Dariste, therefore, conceived the idea of sending physicians possessed of proper knowledge, and at his instigation Messrs. Orifala, Caventon, Pelletan, and Pelletier, have addressed to the Minister of the Interior a letter in which, after stating what they have learned from Dr. Dariste, they say that France cannot supply the wants of the Colonies because it possesses so few men versed in toxicology and forensic medicine. The only thing that can be done at present would be found a special school of legal toxicology, in which some pupils, from whom previous knowledge should be required, might study two or three years, to be afterwards employed in the Colonies, or attached to the Royal Tribunals in the department. Two professors and a preparer would suffice for his school, and a dozen pupils might be admitted annually.

The Academy has not come to any decision.

THE NEW TIMES,—SEPTEMBER 29.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

MR. ARNOT.

The Resolution for compensation to Mr. Arnot was then put and carried.

LORD AMHERST.

Mr. HUME said that at the last Court he had a motion to submit respecting the present Governor-General of India, Lord Amherst, which he agreed to postpone until such time as information might be received which would enable the Court to come to a fair decision on the subject. The first question he should now put was whether the proceedings in the affair of Barrackpoor were yet closed, and the Report received.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the Euphrates had arrived that day with the packet from India. If there were any documents connected with the subject, they were in the packet. This communication had been made to him only five minutes before he took the Chair. The despatches arrived under date of the 30th of March.

Mr. HUME said that the state of India called for immediate and serious attention. The accounts from that part of the globe were so alarming that he felt it necessary to ask whether any steps were taken for the removal of Lord Amherst, and replacing him by some person, in whom the Company and the country could place confidence. He should withdraw the motion of which he had given notice, if any individual present would stand up and declare that he had confidence in the present Governor-General. If the Proprietors remained inactive, they might in no very long time discover, that the property they had embarked had become of very little value. He did not view the state of affairs with despondency, but there was quite enough to convince them of the inability of Lord Amherst, and the necessity of taking measures for his removal. Twenty months had now elapsed since they commenced the present war most gratuitously. Setting aside the expense and the disgrace incurred, it became a serious question when an attempt was thus made to extend the power of the Company and its territories beyond their natural boundary. If Government interfered to prevent the recall of Lord Amherst, the Court of Directors should come forward and avow it. The press being now completely gagged in India, they were obliged to depend on private information. He had seen a great variety of documents respecting the conduct of the Governor General, and if things were as stated in these documents, there was no man more unfit for his situation. He wished to ask whether any further despatches had arrived than those hitherto given to the public relative to the present war?

The CHAIRMAN said that all the information received by the Court of Directors on the subject had appeared in the public Papers, with the exception of what might have been brought by the Euphrates. All their Indian wars had commenced in the same way as the present, under apparent disadvantages at the outset, but the brave conduct of the Indian army showed itself always sufficient to extricate them from their difficulties. A material alteration had taken place in the Government of India. Three new Members had been introduced into the Council, Mr. Harington, Mr. Bailey, and a new Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel STANHOPE condemned the conduct of the Government of India. With respect to the press of that country, Lord Amherst was admitted on all hands to be utterly unfit for his situation. They must return at length to the wise course recommended by Lord Hastings. The present Governor General had entered into an unjust and unnecessary war. * Why not appoint Lord Hastings, Lord Wm. Bentinck, or Lord Cochrane—(a laugh)—Governor-General. They laughed at the name of Lord Cochrane; then why not appoint the Hon. Gentleman below him (Mr. Hume.) It might be said the Governor-General must be a Lord. Well, there was no such great difficulty in making a Lord. It was but the other day that a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland created two Knights, and who were those Knights? They were two Quack Doctors. (Laughter.)

Mr. HUME said he thanked his Hon. Friend who spoke last, for reminding him of one circumstance, the manner in which Lord Amherst employed his patronage in the Medical Department. He placed in the highest situation a person, who had gone out with him only as Assistant-Surgeon. He appointed Mr. Abel, who was 257 from the top of the list, Apothecary-General, and also Opium Inspector, with a salary of 200 or 300 rupees a month. If Mr. Abel were now to be placed at the head of the Medical Board, it would not be a greater step than this. There was another circumstance to which he wished to advert. A sepoy had lately been sentenced to receive 970 lashes by a Court Martial. This he believed was without precedent in the service. Such disgust had been occasioned by severities of this nature, that they were now obliged to pay their soldiers double or treble what had been paid to those who had gained their Empire.

The CHAIRMAN said that private information had reached him and the Deputy, with respect to the appointment alluded to, and they only waited the report of the Government on the subject. When that arrived it was his intention to submit to the Proprietors such a proposition, as he thought would give every satisfaction.

Mr. HELPES said he believed Lord Amherst to be a man of the highest honour and character. Mr. Abel was his (Mr. H's) appointment. He made the appointment at the desire of Lord Amherst, who had some experience of that gentleman in his embassy to China. Mr. Abel went out as a regular Physician, not as Assistant Surgeon, and was a man of good ability. Of the circumstance now mentioned, however, he knew nothing.

The Court then adjourned at half past three.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz:—Captain Charles Steward, of the new ship, to be called the *Lord Lowther;* Captain Thomas Blair, *William Fairlie;* Captain Gilson Reeve Fox, *Marquis Camden*: and Captain J. Stanton, *General Harris*.

The under-mentioned ships were thus timed, viz.;—

The two new ships building by Henry Bonham, Esq for Bombay and China, to be afloat Nov. 9. 1825; sail to Gravesend Nov. 23; stay there 30 days: and be in the Downs Dec. 29

Marquis Camden, for St. Helena, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and China; and the *Berwickshire* and *Thames*, for Bengal and China, to be afloat Nov. 28; sail to Gravesend December 8; stay there 30 days; be in the Downs Jan. 13, 1826.

Earl of Balcarras, Sir David Scott, Macqeen, and Dunira, for Bengal and China; to be afloat Dec. 9: sail to Gravesend Dec. 23 stay there 30 days; and be in the Downs Jan 28, 1826.

Lady Melville and the Company's own new ship for Bengal and China; and the new ship building by Henry Bleasbard, Esq. for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; and the *Thomas Coutts and Duchess of Atho'*, for Bombay and China, to be afloat December 23; sail to Gravesend Jan 7, 1826; stay there thirty days; and be in the downs, Feb 12, 1826.

Castle Huntly and *Marquis of Huntly*, for Madras and China, to be afloat Jan 7. 1826 sail to Gravesend January 21; stay there thirty days: and be in the Downs Feb. 25.

William Fairlie, Orwell, London, Canning and *General Harris*, for China direct, to be afloat March 7; sail to Gravesend March 22; stay there thirty days; and be in the Downs April 27, 1826.

LONDON,—THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1825.

Farther intelligence has been received from Peru, reaching to the 21st of June. The fort of Callao had not then surrendered, but the provisions were not capable of lasting longer than six weeks.

The French Government has at last determined to send recognized political Agents to Mexico.

The King of Prussia is at present at Paris, under the title of Count Rupin.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Court of Proprietors was held yesterday at the India House. Mr. Hume made some observations on the impropriety of sending out Officers to command foreigners, with whose manners and language they were unacquainted. He recommended the adoption of a resolution to appoint no Cadets who had not undergone an examination in the languages of India, before their departure from this country.—The Chairman acknowledged that the subject was one of great importance; but was afraid that if such a resolution as that proposed were adopted, it would be attended with great inconvenience, and especially with the inconvenience of the difficulty of keeping so many young men in London without injury to their morals. Besides, they would learn more in six months in India than they could in London in two years.—Mr. Hume replied, and concluded by moving that the Court of Directors should take into their consideration the propriety of submitting Cadets before their departure for India to an examination in the Hindoostan language.—After a discussion of considerable length, the Court divided; for the motion 24; against it 40; majority 16.—The resolution of the Court of the 28th instant, granting to Mr. Sandford Arnot the sum of £1,500, as compensation for certain losses sustained by him, was confirmed.—Mr. Hume asked some questions respecting Lord Amherst. He wished to know whether the proceedings in the affair of Barrackpore were yet closed; and spoke at great length, in terms of alarm on the state of affairs in India.

The *Diario Fluminences* of Rio Janeiro publishes an Imperial decree, ordering the return of the High Admiral (Lord Cochrane) to that port, "leaving, it is added, in the province of Maranaho, the small craft only which are now there for the support of the Government, and the security of the Province."

LONDON.—MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1825.

As the idea of dissolving Parliament is now entirely given up by the Ministers, a farther prorogation of Parliament has of course taken place. The Gazette of Saturday night contained an order in Council, proroguing Parliament from the 1st of November to the 1st of January next. The order does not say that the meeting is then to be for the despatch of business, and it may therefore be concluded that the recess will be extended by a farther prorogation until some day in February.

The Brazilian Frigate, *Peringa*, in which Lord Cochrane came to this country, still lies at Spithead, waiting for orders from his Lordship. No public explanation has yet been given by Lord Cochrane respecting his abandonment of the Brazilian service, or his expected expedition in support of the Greeks. The report that the expedition was to be prohibited by Government still continues; but nothing has appeared on the subject in the Gazette.

M. Arnault, the French dramatist and exile, author of Marius and Germanicus, has, notwithstanding the hostility shown towards him by the Bourbon Government, been received with distinction at the Court of the Netherlands. It is said he has written a piece called William I, founded upon an interesting point in that period of Dutch history.

The King of Spain's Ministers at the Court of Stockholm have presented several remonstrances on account of the sale of Swedish Ships of to War the South American States. Ferdinand, it seems, required that the ships should be detained to prevent their being employed against him by his rebellious subjects. He has, however, obtained no concession from the Swedish Government. The answer was, that the ships (which are old Swedish men of war) were publicly sold by an open sale, and might have been purchased by an agent of the Spanish Government as well as any other person, if he had chosen to bid a sufficient price.

LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1286.

The proclamation for the enforcement of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, to which we alluded several days ago, and stated would soon appear in the Gazette, was last night published, and there is no doubt that this measure is directly pointed at the expedition in contemplation by Lord Cochrane, and is a consequence of the urgent representations made by the Turkish Government on the assistance afforded by English subjects to the Greeks. How far it may have the effect of preventing future aid, remains to be seen. Though this Foreign Enlistment Bill was passed in consequence of the demand of King Ferdinand and his Ministers, it had no very powerful effect in counteracting the disposition of persons of this country to give support to the South Americans. We think it probable, therefore, that under the cover of foreign property, nearly as much may be done in the way of expeditions to Greece as could before have been attempted. An open and avowed expedition certainly would have been a breach of the law.

There is no domestic intelligence of importance. Mr. Thomas Moore's long expected life of Sheridan is just published, and the work excites great attention, both on account of the matter and the manner in which it is treated.

New York Papers have brought very late intelligence from Peru, by which it appears that all the remains of the Spanish army had joined the patriots, but Callao was not reduced. They also contain an account of General Lafayette's farewell to the citizens of Washington on the 2d, and who was to depart for France on the 7th ultimo. The presents intended for Bolivar from the Washington family were delivered by Lafayette to Senor Villelina, a member of the Columbian Legation, accompanied by a letter from Lafayette to the President, in which he says—"While I recoguise the perfect likeness of the portrait, I think that among all existing characters, General Bolivar is the one my friend would have most preferred to offer it. What shall I say more to the great citizen whom South America has hailed under the name of Liberator—a name confirmed by both the worlds."

LONDON.—FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1825.

Our letter to-day must be brief, for the intelligence in circulation is deficient both in quantity and importance.

The only fact we can put forward as most material, is merely that Mr. Stratford Canning and suite are understood to have embarked this day at Portsmouth for Constantinople.

His Majesty continues to enjoy good health, and has been lately giving a variety of entertainments at Windsor. The Duke of Wellington, who has been for some time among the number of guests, has just returned to town.

We hear that the crops of Cotton in Brazil have completely failed this year, and that the Sugar crops are also very deficient.

Mr. Wilkie, the celebrated artist, whose health has been for some time in a bad state,

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is now considerably recovered, and has left France for Italy.

The inhuman murder near Rochdale has been the subject of a Coroner's inquest, and the verdict returned is, "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." The name of the old man who was murdered was Cass, and it is reported that a man has been apprehended at Leeds, disposing of Mr. Cass's spectacles. It is said he has confessed, and given information against three accomplices.

Mrs. Salmon, who has long sung with so much sweetness at our concerts and musical meetings, is said to have lost her voice? It is to be hoped that this loss will not be permanent, but in the mean time she has broken up her establishmant in London, and has set out for Italy.

LONDON.—Saturday, Oct. 8, 1825.

The French papers of Thursday last have arrived, and bring among other things accounts from Rome, which prove the health of the Pope to be in a very precarious state. His Holiness is in his 56th year.

There is a report that the French Camps at Bayonne and Perpignan are about to be broken up, and the troops recalled to the interior of France.

Sir Walter Scott arrived in Paris on the 4th.

A French paper says, that the last letters from Russia announce that very important despatches had arrived at St. Petersburgh, where several councils had in consequence been held, at which the Emperor presided before his departure. It was generally asserted that they were relative to the affairs of Greece. It is certain that M. de Tatischeff had despatched several couriers, one of them to M. de Nesselrode; and that the Austrian Ambassador, M. de Lebzeltern, seems also to have received new instructions. He had a long conference with the Emperor a few days before his Majesty's departure. Nothing has transpired relative to the resolution come to; it is merely known that couriers have been despatched from St. Petersburgh to Vienna.

A letter from Portsmouth states, that there has been some misunde standing on board of Lord Cochrane's ship the Piranga, and that the whole of the English part of the crew have been put on shore by the rest.

A letter from one of the Swiss guides, mentions the following enterprize:—"Two Englishmen ascended Mont Blanc on the 26th of August, at three quarters past 2 in the afternoon; they could only remain about 18 minutes on the summit, but were unable to catch the *ensemble* of the mountain, as the summits and valleys were wrapped in clouds. These gentlemen are Captain Markham and Dr. Edmond Clarke, of London. They had the utmost difficulty in ascending, and found the rarity of the air very painful at the top."

The Wreck of the Columbus.—The following has been communicated to us by a passenger in the Euphrates, recently arrived from India. Our correspondent states that the wreck alluded to was generally considered by those on board the Euphrates, to be part of the large timber ship Columbus:—About the forenoon of the 25th of September, an alarm of a wreck was given, and it became general throughout the ship. Some asserted that there were twenty men on it, others ten; indeed so it did appear. The first feeling of every man on board was to save their lives. We were at the time under a very heavy press of sail, going about seven knots, with a heavy Sea. With great difficulty we got in sail and backed the maintopsail and brought her up. From the extreme heavy sea, we had great difficulty in getting the boat down, when the second officer and four sailors jumped into it, at the risk of their lives. We were at the time about a quarter a mile from the wreck; it was then rolling at a tremendous rate, and looked truly awful. The officers in the boat dared not approach very near, but was able to see that it was an enormous mass of timber bolted through, with two steps; one on one side, and five or six large timbers sticking upright. I am happy to say there were no men on it. The officers in the boat say it was about 70 or 80 feet long and 50 broad, but I think much larger. We fell in with it about three or four hundred miles from the land, in the exact course of the homeward-bound ships from the East and West Indies; and should any ship go on board of her, I would not give much for the vessel afterwards. There is no knowing what injury this floating machine may do. By a reference to Captain Meade commanding the Euphrates her exact situation may be known, and steps adopted to destroy or bring her home: she would well pay for the undertaking.—*Morning Chronicle, Oct.* 10.

LONDON,—Tuesday, October 11, 1825.

We have already stated that it appeared from the accounts of the Revenue, that there was an increase on the present quarter. The statement being now completely made up, we find that the next increase on the quarter ending October 10th, 1825, amounts to £137,594 more than the quarter ending October 10th, 1824; and that the increase upon the whole year, ending at the same date 1824, is £1,863,695.

The Pope's encyclic letter to the Bishops of South America, in which he endeavours to support the authority of the beloved Ferdinand, has been resisted in a very spirited manner by the Government of Mexico. Instead of trying to suppress it, they have published it with comments, showing that his Holiness has no right to interfere in the civil or political affairs of countries.

By the *Two Friends* arrived at Guernsey, letters from Rio de Janeiro, to the 24th of August, have been received, but their contents are wholly commercial. The slowness of the Emperor's government in making public any official information on the subject of Sir Chas. Steuart's Mission, is no very favorable augury for the Brazilians.

Two ships which lately cleared out from the river with stores for Greece, have been stopped in the Downs.

General Bertrand, so well known for his attachment to Napoleon, is now building a very large cotton-spinning factory, in the suburb Madelaine at Lisle. It will cost 1,200,000 francs (about £48,000).

A medal worth 1,000 francs is proposed by some Paris Liberals, as a prize for the best piece of poetry on the visit of Lafayette to America.

LONDON,—Friday, Oct. 14, 1825.

We have to repeat a complaint frequently made, not only the old one that there is nothing new under the sun, but that there are at present to be picked up only very few of those every-day occurrences, which are by courtesy called news.

We look over the pages of the foreign journals, and see in them nothing but symptoms of order and tranquillity; that is, on the Continent;—Spain of course excepted, from which we have not at present any accounts, and seldom get any that can be relied upon. This is rather a mortifying state of things for dealers in news.

At last we find in the Paris journals a paragraph worth extracting. It is stated that there was a disturbance at Rouen when General la Fayette passed through that town. He dined with M. Cahanon, one of his old colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies. More than 2000 persons assembled in front of the house in the evening, shouting "Vive la Fayette." The Police thought fit to call out the Gendarme to clear the street. The populace were charged with drawn sabres, and many of them were injured.

O'Connel, the Irish barrister, and Cobbet, are wasting paper and ink in abusing each other. There is a long letter of O'Connell's in the Dublin papers received this morning. The Barrister fully equals Cobbett in calling names. He says he formerly called Cobbett a "comical miscreant, but now he will call him a "vile vagabond." He says that Cobbett's talent is worn out; that "his gin of existence is on the dreg." He says that he takes shame to himself for having formed any acquaintance with Cobbett, and this appears to be the only sensible observation in the whole letter.

The newspapers describe Mrs. Coutts and the Duke of St. Albans, as appearing together in every part of the country. It is now said that they are gone to Scotland. Perhaps they mean to travel by the way of Gretna Green.

A very remarkable suicide took place this morning. A Mr. Pawly, a farrier, residing at Charing Cross, called at the Feathers Inn, Waterloo Road, a house which is very high backward, as it is raised above the level of the bridge, while the ground story is nearly as low as the river. Upon entering the house, he ordered breakfast and walked into a back room. He immediately threw open the window, and precipitated himself to the bottom of the house, a depth of 70 or 80 feet. As may be supposed, he was dashed to pieces.

THE COURIER,—October 18, 1825.

THE NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.

The *Hecla* and *Fury* sailed from the West Coast of Greenland on the 4th July, 1824, and and entered ice in Davis's Straits on the 12th of that month. It was not till the 9th of September that they got clear of the ice; and on the 13th of September they entered Barrow's Straits, through which they proceeded so far as Port Bowen, on the eastern coast of the Straits, where they remained during the winter. The time was in part filled up by exploring the coast as far Northward as Cape York, and Southward as Fitzgerald Bay, which is in lat. 72. 20. They also made excursions into the interior 60 or 80 miles to the eastward. On the 6th of June, 1825, the summer commenced, and on the 20th of July the two vessels came out of harbour and proceeded to examine the coast on the opposite side of the Strait On the 23d they made Port Somerset, but meeting with stormy weather and great quantities of ice, the *Fury* was unfortunately driven ashore on the 1st of Aug. The most perservering efforts were made for the following three weeks to get her off, but in vain, so closely was she jammed in among the ice; and at last, her whole crew being taken on boord the *Hecla*, the *Fury* was abandoned on the 25th of Aug. The *Hecla* then made the best of her way homewards. On the 1st of September she got clear of Prince Regent's Inlet; on the 10th instant she made the coast of Scotland, and on the 12th was off Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, where Captain Parry came ashore, and proceeded by land to the Admiralty.

It is satisfactory to find that the means adopted for the health and comfort of the crews were so effectual that not a single man was lost; and thus a voyage which it was heretofore deemed beyond the power of man to endure, may now be effected with less hazard to life than an ordinary trip to the West Indies and back. Various specimens of the animal, vegetable, and mineral productions of the Arctic regions, have been brought home in the *Hecla*, but few or none, we believe, of peculiarity. The main geographical object, that of ascertaining the existence or non-existence of a North-west passage, has not been in any degree attained by the present voyage; but still we are far from regarding its results as immaterial to science. Many extremely curious magnetic phenomena have been observed, particularly in the course of experiments made with Professor Barlow's metallic plates. Those plates are an invention of great importance to navigation. In Captain Parry's first voyage, when they had reached latitude 73°, they witnessed for the first time the curious phenomenon of the directive power of the magnetic needle becoming so weak as to be completely overcome by the attractive power of the ship, so that for all the purposes of navigation the compass was wholly useless. Professor Barlow remedied this evil, which in a less degree exists generally on ship board, by placing the entire of a small iron plate in the line of no attraction of the ship's iron and at a proper distance behind and below the pivot of the compass needle; in consequence of which the needle not only remains active and vigorous in the polar regions, but continues to point to the correct magnetic meridian in other seas, unaffluenced by the attraction of the ship's iron. The general utility of the Professor's plates had been well established before Captain Parry sailed on his last voyage, but we understand that his experiments on them have led to some entirely new and unexpected results in magnetic science, and are likely to prove highly important to navigation.

The accounts given in the following letters are of some interest. The first is a letter from one of the gallant companions of Captain Parry, in his perilous enterprise:—

"His Majesty's ship Hecla, at Sea, Oct. 14, 1825

Doubtless you will be as much surprised to find me so soon returned from the Polar Seas, as I am to find myself once more safe arrived on the coast of Old England. Time will not admit interning into a detail of circumstances which brought me hither, as Captain Parry leaves us in a few minutes for the Admiralty, and I would not lose the chance of addressing you. Suffice it therefore, for the present to say, that the Fury was wrecked by the ice in August last, in Prince Regent's inlet shortly after leaving our winter quarters at Port Bowen, and was finally abandoned on the 21st of the same month, after every effort worthy of British seamen had been made in vain to save her. Three weeks occupied our attention day and night at the pumps, independent of the arduous task of sheltering both ships in the ice, unloading the Fury, and heaving her down upon a solitary coast, where she lay exposed to the danger of a lee shore, and the rigour of an arctic climate. When we reflect how nearly our retreat was cut off with our native country, from the imminent danger the Hecla was exposed to on the 1st of August, there is just room to be thankful, particularly as we are all (with two exceptions) returned in as good health and spirits to our friends as when we last left them. The failure of the expedition at a moment when the brightest prospect of success presented itself, must be a source of general regret, particularly to those who so eagerly embarked in the enterprize, but the consolation is left us in knowing that what could be done was done, and that our failure was not owing to any want of zeal or endeavour on our parts, but to a concurrence of events, which are in much better and wiser hands than ours.

(*From the Scotsman.*)

We are sorry to announce the failure of Captain Parry's third attempt to effect the North-west passage, which was suddenly frustrated by an unexpected accident, while every thing bore a favourable appearance. It will be seen from the subjoined extract of a letter, addressed by a principal officer in the expedition, to an eminent scientific gentleman in this city that the two ships reached Prince Rupert's inlet in September last year. Port Bowen, in which they spent a dreary winter of nearly ten months, is in lat. 73. and long. 89. They left that place on the 19th July, when the ice broke up, and twelve days after this while working southwards exploring the inlet, the shipwreck of the Fury compelled them to forego the farther prosecution of their discoveries. It is satisfactory to learn that the ships have not lost a single man. As the progress of the expedition was cut short by an accident and not by any thing depending on the climate, we think there is nothing in the result to discourage a new attempt. It is useless to ask "why expose men's lives farther in such an investigation?" Experience has shown that these voyages when prudently conducted, are in no degree more dangerous than any other species of navigation. Indeed, the chances of destruction to life are certainly much less than in a voyage to Senegal or Jamaica. The expense to the public is an absolute trifle; and the question is now that the track of discovery in the Polar Seas has been successfully opened up, shall we relinquish to others the honour of completing the work? The Hecla was off the mouth of the Frith on Wednesday, on her way southward. Information as to the general result of the expedition was communicated to the Lord Provost by Captain Knight yesterday, and his Lordship, with the most polite attention, immediately gave notice to the newspapers. The extract subjoined, however, supplies various additional details:—

"H. M. S. Hecla, Oct. 12, 1825,

"Dear Sir—We sailed from the west coast of Greenland on the 4th July, 1825. In passing Davis' Straits we were beset fifty-eight days in the ice. On the 9th September we cleared the ice, and on the 13th of the same month entered Barrows Strait. The winter was now setting in fast; we therefore endeavoured to reach Port Bowen in Prince Rupert's Inlet, which was effected with some difficulty on the 24th. By the 6th October we were completely surrounded with young ice.

"The winter passed more agreeably than could have been expected. We had a good library on board, and managed to raise a tolerable masquerade in one of the ships every fortnight. The winter was what might be called a mild one in this part of the world, the thermometer never exceeding 48½ degrees below Zero. During its continuance we had fine sport, chasing white bears, twelve of which were killed. White grouse were abundant in spring; we shot a great number of them. They were excellent, and proved a great luxury to the officers and men.

The summer, which commenced on the 6th of June, with a shower of rain, was very fine; the thaw went on rapidly. On the 19th July the ice broke up, and we bade farewell to Port Bowen, where we had passed nearly ten months. On the 23d we made North Somerset, and worked to the southward along its coast, until the morning of the 1st August, when unfortunately the Fury was driven on shore by the ice. Every effort was made to save her, but our exertions proving fruitless she was abandoned on the 19th, and her people taken on board the Hecla. Thus ended all our hopes of making the North-west passage, which seemed favourable till this accident. On the 1st September we left Rupert's Inlet for England, and made the coast of Scotland on the 10th.

"We have been extremely fortunate during the voyage, not having lost a man either by disease or accident."

THE STAR,—October 26, 1825.

STOCK EXCHANGE, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

Consols opened at 87⅝ Buyers for the Account, and are now at 87⅝ ¼, and for Money 87½, with little or nothing doing.

In the Foreign Market there is scarcely anything doing.

Current Prices: New Spanish 13, Old Spanish 17¼, Russian 95¼ 93¼, Mexican 70½ 71, Austrian 98½, Colombian New 74½ ¼, Brazilian Scrip 8½ ⅛ disc. Mexican Scrip 8¼ 8 disc. Greek Bonds 28⅝ 29⅝. Guatemala 5¼ 4¼ discount.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Bank Stock 225
3 per Cent. Red. 86½ 87
3 per Cent. Cons. 87¼ ⅜
3¼ per Cent. 94¼
3½ per Cent. Red. 94⅜ ½
4 per Cent. New 103¼ ⅛ ¼ ⅜
Long Ann. 21 20 15-16
South Sea Stock 98½
£1,000 Exchcq. Bills par 1 prem.
£500 ditto par 2 prem.
£100 and £200 ditto 2 4 prem.
Cons. for Acct. 87⅝ ½

CAPT. PARRY'S LAST VOYAGE.

We have already stated, that at the time when the unfortunate accident happened to the Fury in the last voyage of Captain Parry, the leaders of the expedition entertained strong hopes of succeeding in the object of it. They were separated from the open sea by a barrier of ice of no very formidable width, and had ascertained that the sea remained open to a very considerable distance. They were deterred from endeavouring to enter upon it by a consideration that all the provisions which could be stowed on board the Hecla would only last the united crews of the Hecla and Fury twelve months, and that the voyage to Behring's Straits would probably last twenty-four. They saved as much of the stores of the Fury as they could; but a great part of them were left on the beach, where they were first landed, for the purpose of lightening her, along with the luggage and clothes of the different Officers. It is said that many Officers were obliged to abandon in this manner property which had cost them three or four hundred pounds at their outset on the voyage. We trust that they will not ultimately lose it, but that the Admiralty will indemnify them for it, even though such a proceeding be contrary to the general practice of the service. At the time when the Fury struck, the Hecla was aground, and consequently the situation of both ships was most distressing. In this condition, which was almost hopeless, not a murmur of discontent was heard among the men, but every order was performed with cheerfulness and alacrity. The cold was intense, and yet during the night, men and Officers were obliged to sleep on the shore with no other protection from it than mere tents. These, on their departure, were left standing, for the benefit of any stray Esquimaux, who may happen to pass that way. During this voyage the expedition did not see any of these wandering tribes and of course was deprived of the amusement which it derived on its last from their trickery and gluttony. The men resorted, however, to all their old and also to some new modes of whiling away the tedium of their nine months' night of winter, and upon the whole succeeded in it to a miration. An observatory was erected on shore, in which the Officers spent much of their time in making and recording observations. The garden was attended to as before; but the herbs reared in it did not at all compensate for the trouble bestowed upon them. Some cucumbers were grown in glasses, in the summer, but not of a very large description. The winter was milder than any which the expedition previously experienced; and one proof of it is, that the ships were not laid up in their winter quarters till the 8th of October this time, though in their former voyages they had been laid up about the 22d or 23d of September. There have been no new discoveries made in any branch of natural history. Several collections of insects, &c. have been made, but few which were not known before their last voyage. The ptarmagans were plentiful, and some fine specimens of them have been brought home—Grouse were also shot occasionally and formed a delightful change in the messes of the ships' companies. Great attention was paid to their diet, and the good effects of it were visible in the healthy state of the crew.—Only two men were lost in the course of the voyage.—One died of disease, and the other was drowned whilst on a shooting party. It appeared, that in the twilight a party of three had gone to a narrow channel of water which ran between the ship and the shore, to shoot certain birds which came to drink there. Two of the party made a circuit to get round it, and in doing so separated from their companion. They then amused themselves with shooting for some time, and thought that their comrade was doing so too. On their return to the ship, they had to get across this channel again, when to their grief and surprise, they found their companion's corpse floating on the surface of it. The men in general seem uninjured by the harsh climates they have left, and are confident that they shall succeed, if another attempt be made for that purpose.

The Hecla may be expected hourly at Deptford, as the Comet steam packet was ordered to proceed from Chatham yesterday morning, and tow her up the river. Captain Parry is on board of her.—Captain Hopner left Sheerness in a post-chaise soon after the breaking up of the Court Martial.

BOMBAY—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *Shbee-crustna Jagonnathjee Prabhoo*, Hindoo, of No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of B[illegible]